密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XIX　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1921　　NUMBER 3

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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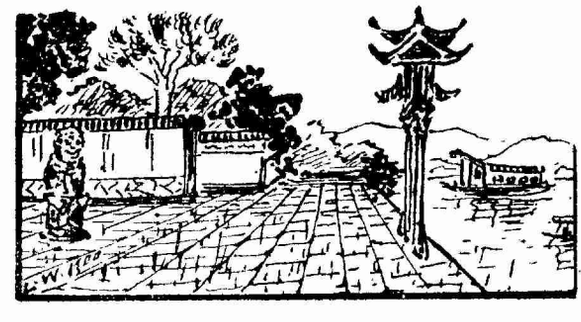
THE UNITED STATES IS ASKED again to do a thing that the American people have consistently refused to do in the past, that is to enter into a treaty of alliance with other powers. That is the first thing that needs to be said about the news of the signing of the Quadruple Treaty of Alliance at Washington during the week. The new treaty of alliance will not be received by the Chinese without grave misgivings and serious suspicions. That is the second thing that needs to be said. Let us elaborate. From the days of the warning against "entangling alliances" uttered by Washington the United States has never entered into a formal treaty of alliance with a non-American power. It will be remembered that during the Great War and in the treaty that is supposed to have ended it, and brought peace to Europe, there is constant reference to the "Allied and Associated Powers" and that the United States was the "associated power." It will be remembered that at Paris President Wilson entered into a treaty of alliance with France that failed of ratification. That treaty of alliance with France was like the agreement to the Shantung decision, a price that was exacted for certain other concessions. This French example leaves the Americn people with a question in mind and the question in the present case is: Has the present treaty of alliance been signed as a price for any thing? A reading of article four of the treaty leaves room for little speculation. This article says that "after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate." It will require a considerable amount of demonstration to convince the American people that Senator Lodge did not select for presentation the significant point. We do not venture to predict what the fate of the present Quadruple Alliance will be in the American Senate, but there is strong reason to suppose that it will not have an easy time of it. Great Britain and Japan have been successful so far. They have brought into an alliance with themselves the United States, the one great power that has stood outside the League of Nations and the great power that has viewed with open suspicion the trend of affairs in the Far East under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Whatever the Senate of the United States does with this new treaty there is this much gained, that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is so nearly dead that it will take

vigorous efforts to revive in it the semblance of life that it has had since the British Imperial Conference of last summer.

BUT China will ask what has been gained by making the alliance over into this four—power treaty. They will want to have explained to them just the steps by which the United States has arrived at the conclusion that the way to kill the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was to join it. They will ask the significance of the fact that France is now a party. They will read with amazement the wording of the new treaty, which is strongly reminiscent of "the agreement which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911." To these proper questions our answer must be a caution against coming to conclusions too quickly. "Don't believe everything you see in the papers," is a wise admonition and worth application in these days of over-much publicity. We must point out the important fact to our Chinese readers that the new treaty of alliance has not yet been ratified and that the fight over the new treaty in the United States Senate will probably give China all the advantage that she can get from full publicity and a full assurance that the United States is not departing from her traditional policy of open and sincere friendship for China. A treaty that runs the gauntlet of the United States Senate is not the same thing as a treaty "concluded at London." There are also certain reservations already in existence and a part of the original agreement. Additional reservations are not beyond the power of human imagination to conceive. There is the final point to be considered in that the Washington Conference is not over yet. An alliance that contains too many allies is likely to be a reason for discussion rather than a ground for prompt action. The present alliance, especially if it should be expanded to include Italy and Holland, may be a continuance of the Washington Conference rather than a settlement of Far Eastern questions. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, as was the case with a certain British king, is a long time a-dying, but the world will be the gainer when it finally succumbs. We may trust ourselves to look after the problems that its death brings upon us.

CHINA HAS LONG BEEN the play ground of that propaganda, selfish, national and ulterior, which has brought the word into such disrepute and has imparted to it, in the mind of the average man, a feeling of scorn and disparagement. Just at this time, with the Washington Conference in session, China is being treated, or mistreated, to an abundant supply of such material from all sources and for all purposes. Misunderstandings have been created by careless or conniving news writers and the press of the country is being regarded with suspicion. Into such an atmosphere, the visit of Dean Walter Williams, father of the professional school for the training of journalists, and one of the world press' most prominent figures, has brought a degree of clarity refreshing to both to editors and readers. He has enunciated during his stay in China those high ideals for which the press should stand and has ably set forth the necessary divorcement of the press from governmental or private subsidy, or control. He has shown the press to be the organ of the people, to be supported by the people and to in turn lead them to higher and better endeavors and achievements. There are editors in China today who are fighting the dragon of subsidized propaganda, who are seeking for the truth and to them his message has come as a pat on the back and a good word to cheer them along a path that is not at all too smooth. He has urged readers to demand greater accuracy and greater efforts from their organs of public opinion. The ideal which should be before the farsighted journalists of the world can best be summarized in a passage taken from the immortal "Journalists Creed" written by Dean Williams himself: "I believe that the journalism which succeeds best—and best deserves success—fears God and honors man; is stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion or greed of power, constructive, tolerant, but never careless self-controlled, patient, always respectful of its readers but always unafraid; is quickly indignant at injustice; is unswayed by appeal of privilege or the clamor of the mob; seeks to give every man a chance and, as far as law and honest wage and recognition of brother-hood can make it so, an equal chance; is profoundly patriotic while sincerely promoting international good will and cementing world comradeship; is a journalism of humanity of and for today's world." If only every writer, every editor could keep this paragraph inerasably in his mind propaganda of the "made-in" brand would be eliminated.

DURING his stay. Dean Williams made an invaluable suggestion directly to the Chinese press and through the press to the people of the nation with regard to their position. He expressed admiration at the growth of the country in education, commerce, industry and journalism and expressed the hope that the nations of the Western world would come to know more about this most progressive side of China as a contradiction to the general belief that national and international political squabbles composed the chief business of the nation. China, since the beginning of the Republic, has been heralded to the world as the political weak brother of the powers. Every move of domestic upheaval has been duly recorded in the press of the West but little or nothing has been said of China's industrial progress. Few people outside of China realize that the business of the nation advances steadily oward a modern standard despite the obstacles of politics. Few know of China's development in industry and few know of the awakening of the Chinese press. As Dean Williams has suggested these are the things which should be made known to the press and the people of the nations in the Americas and in Europe. China is making rapid strides, through individual and group effort and foresight, in commerce and journalism. The modern schools in the nation have been given all too little attention from the outside. True this suggestion is propaganda but propaganda can be for the benefit of peoples and for better understanding as well as for camouflage and secret diplomacy. It is to be hoped that China will bring to the attention of the rest of the world her real progress in commerce, industry and education more effectively in the future and thereby promote a more sympathetic knowledge of the country from without.



Dr. Walter Williams' Message to Journalistic China

BY FRANCIS ZIA

A COLLEGE professor with a high school education who, by dint of hard studies, become a self-made man with a career that has been identified with a movement bearing the stamp of the world's unqualified approval, equipped with oratorical powers that hold audiences spell-bound and a wonderful style that is as simple as it is vigorous, and possessed of a personality which wins "Love at first sight"—such an example of the unbounded dormant powers that can be called forth by a man who has an ideal and is ready with a stout heart to carry it out as his life work for the welfare of humanity, has been furnished to the Chinese people in general and the Chinese journalists in particular by the visit to Peking and Shanghai of Dr. Walter Williams, founder and dean of the School of Journalism of University of the Missouri, the first of its kind in the civilized world, and president for the World's Press Congress for the first session in 1916 as well as the second session held this year.

Dr. Walter Williams was born at Boonville, Missouri, on the 2nd of July, 1864. On completion of his high school education, circumstances intervened with the continuation of his studies, and he began to earn his bread and butter as a printer, and in this job he became in direct touch with newspaper manuscripts. In order to satisfy his natural inclination to journalism he put himself through a strenuous course of training for editorial functions, making remarkable progress in spite of the disadvantages of the old system under which an apprentice in a newspaper office was subjected to experiences like those of a man thrown overboard with the injunctions: "If you don't want to get drowned, just help yourself to swim."

He became successively editor of the *Boonville Advertiser* (1884-9), *Columbia* (Mo.) *Herald* (1890-1908), *St. Louis Presbyterian* (1897-9), *Daily State Tribune*, Jefferson City, Mo., (1898-1902), and established a monthly magazine in 1895, the *Country Editor*.

Owing to his versatile talents he was given three important appointments which enabled him to see a great deal of the world as a tourist of keen observation, having served with gratifying results as publicity commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition (1902-4), travelling in Africa, Asia, and Europe, as Fellow of the Kahn Foundation for Foreign Travel of American Teachers (1913-4) traveling around the world, and on a special mission to Japan, China, and Siberia (1918-9).

As a leader in enterprises having for their objects the elevation of journalistic functions to a higher plane of practical idealism, we found him engaged in various capacities of leadership such as president of the Missouri Press Association (1887), president of the National Editorial Association (1895), president for North America of the International Press Congress, Berne, Switzerland (1902), organizer and secretary of the World's Press Parliament, St. Louis (1904), director of the International Press Congress, San Francisco, (1915), first president of the Press Congress of the World, (1916-20), first president of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism (1916), and re-elected president of the Press Congress of the World (1921-1925).

Of all his journalistic achievements it would be safe to say that Dr. Williams holds nearest and dearest to his heart the victory of his up-hill fight against the difficulties besetting his efforts to establish what was destined to be the cradle of the teaching of modern journalism, the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri which came into existence in July, 1908, of which he was worthily elected to the deanship, a position that he still retains. When the idea of teaching students the science and art of newspaper-making within college walls in defiance of the traditional practice of making the newspaper office the only institution in which newspaper training was to be acquired, was advanced people received the suggestion in a mood of exceeding skepticism with regard to its practicability. Dr. Williams, by means of his inexhaustible patience to drive home to his prospective supporters the practical side of his proposition, finally succeeded in removing the obstacles that were in his way. He was given a chance to try out his scheme and he made good. To-day at the School of Journalism in the University of Missouri, Dean Williams—this is a title by which he prefers to be called – has a large group of students from various parts of the world, China included, who receive at his feet instruction and training of a thoroughly practical character in the different phases of newspaper production along the lines of public service, an ideal which, the dean insists, is the very *raison d'etre* of the newspaper.

On account of the distinguished services which the then Mr. Walter Williams had rendered to society notwithstanding the educational deficiencies of his early days, the faculty of Missouri Valley College of Lexington, Missouri, had seen fit to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1906, which distinction was followed three years later by the same degree being conferred on the deserving recipient by the College of Agriculture of the State of Kansas. Dr. Williams is a member of the Autour Du Monde of Paris and the National Press of Washington, D. C., a fellow of the British Institute of Journalists, and a member of the National Union of Journalists of Great Britain. As recent as December 13, 1921, he was enrolled as an honorary member of the Shanghai Newspapermen's Club, whose members consists at present largely of the Chinese reporters of this metropolis.

Apart from the instruction papers that are now published as a regular feature of the activities of the School of Journalism at Missouri, Dr. Williams has produced several authoritative works on journalism, the titles being "The Practice of Journalism (1911), "The World's Journalism" (1911), and "Journalism—the Newest Weapon for Democracy" (1919).

Not having had the opportunity of being graduated from any school of character reading, I feel that my references to the personality of Dr. Walter Williams will fall short of the real man behind the name. However, there are certain outstanding traits of character which this eminent journalist possesses that they cannot escape the notice of persons coming into contact with him. He at once impresses you by his habitual serenity of mind and the evidence that he has a philosophic outlook on life based on a foundation of rich experiences gathered from many sources and many lands. By his charming and sympathetic manner he conveys to you the balmy feeling that on account of his being keenly interested in your strivings he becomes oblivious of

his o
wit' ...n intellectual superiority. He can be witty
...out losing his swift command of an attitude of
...avity when the moment comes for saying serious things that merit careful consideration. In Dr. Williams is personified the ideal embodied in the Latin motto: "Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re" (Smooth in manner and firm in affairs). You have only to hear him speak once or twice to be happily convinced that he is a man who has the courage to give unequivocal expression to his own moral convictions and independent opinions. Dr Williams is an optimist in every sense of the word but his optimism is based on a vision of practical ideals, taking into consideration the needs and possibilities of the hour with an eye to the potential opportunities of service to the public, a goal which, he contends, renders all struggles and sacrifices eminently worth while.

What is Dr. William's message to the journalists of China? Although an answer to this question is the purpose of the present article, I find that it is no easy task to conclude after beginning my attempt, to briefly size up, so to speak, this able exponent of the spirit of Americanism. Such is the fascination of a great man devoted to a great cause!

Dr. Williams' addresses in Peking are not available to me at the moment of writing, and if I have missed any essential things he had said there, my friend, Hollington K. Tong, one of his distinguished Chinese students who had studied at his feet in the School of Journalism at Missouri and who had looked after him in the capital would understand the cause of such omissions. What is summarized below in the form of helpful thoughts for Chinese journalists as well as journalists of other nationalities in China, represent, I hope and believe, the cream of the addresses and after dinner speeches which Dr. Walter Williams has given during his short stay of eighty-three hours in Shanghai within which period he was put through a heavy program of flying visits and a series of receptions that made incessant attacks on the inner man. Under the circumstances his utterances were practically all of an extemporaneous character but they have been indelibly engraved on the minds of his hearers by reason of his earnestness of purpose and the logic of his second-nature eloquence.

The Message

1. China is a great country with endless opportunities for enterprising journalists, who realize that their services are in urgent demand to further the herculean tasks of developing the material resources of this country in the fields of education, industry, commerce, finance and economics.

2. The editor with his heavy responsibilities of shaping the opinion of the public and of interpreting their thoughts must bring to bear on his tasks the three elements of truth, fairness and independence. He should also be a globe-trotter.

3. The reporter, who serves as the eyes and ears of the editor, must not allow carelessness or a sense of irresponsibility to mar the usefulness of his functions but rather strive with all his might to make his reports on the occurrences of the day with the triple qualification of TRUTH, INTEREST and HELPFULNESS so that the news will not be misleading, will be so written as to captivate the reader's attention and will contribute to the promotion the better interests of society.

4. The student aspiring to a successful college life, whether his ultimate aim be to take up journalism or any other profession, should train himself in five directions:— To think original and independent thoughts so as to give his mentality an individuality that will serve as a rudder to the bark of his thought life; to read a selection of the best books in order to give him a broad outlook on life and to understand the fine shades o the relationship of social problems; to write in such a way that the ideas of the writer will be not only clearly understood but will produce the desired effect on the reader; to speak simply and effectively so that his audience will be sure to catch his ideas and attach to them their due significance; to be eager always to serve because in the ideal of *service* alone lies the foundation of success for the other four accomplishments.

5. Some form of healthy competition between government and the press is essential to enable the latter to do its best work and the public as well as the journalistic profession should cooperate to put an end to all schemes by which the press is subsidized, censored or in any way fettered.

6. An ideal triple alliance that will save the world from desolation and perdition will be the joining of hands between three of the leading professions of the world, education, commerce and journalism.

7. *Leave the Chinese alone to work out their own salvation according to the ways and the methods they themselves choose to employ.* This would be a very sound policy for the foreign Powers to adopt, America included, and any assistance to be rendered to China should take the form of helpful advice and practical suggestions but the idea of international control is absolutely indefensible.

8. In view of the American public being overserved, with news about political China, the time has come for them to be thoroughly informed about commercial China, educational China, and economic China so that they may see the vast opportunities in China for the employment of American brains and American capital to help develop this great nation, which is making steady progress in spite of the occasional military conflicts and political dissensions. The Chinese journalists must cooperate with the American journalists to keep the American public well supplied with news that immediately paves the way for Sino-American cooperation to the mutual interests of the two great Republics of the world.

9. Whatever may be the outcome of the Washington Conference. the American people will not waver in their staunch friendship for the Chinese people and it is in the power of the journalists of the two nations not merely to maintain but to develop the traditional cordiality of this relationship.

10. Heartiest cooperation between American journalists and Chinese journalists, having as their common motto the ideal that "The supreme law of journalism is the welfare of the people," the two countries will not only bring about ideal conditions within their own boundaries but will contribute a measure of very great helpfulness to the cause of world peace and universal prosperity.

11. The World's Press Congress, which is in session every five years and takes place in different parts of the world, aims to afford the world's journalists excellent opportunities of getting better acquainted on a basis of mutual understanding and sympathy, of understanding the needs and aspirations of one another and of inspiring one another to greater achievement and higher idealism under the uplifting force and gratification of their collective influence for good. China is to be congratulated

upon her having taken steps for successful participation at the last session of the congress.

12. The main object underlying the training of the School of Journalism at Missouri is not confined to the mechanical or technical make-up of the newspaper but seeks also to inspire the students with firmly rooted ideals of national and international service.

Education and the Chinese Republic

BY Z. Q. PARKER

OWING to the naturally slow process of evolution out of China's transition from a monarchical regime to a republican form of government, in her modern education just as in many of her other matters one is unable to record any very striking improvement as compared with its first years of existence. Although statistics show progressive increase in the number of schools and of students in recent years, this numerical increase does not make one believe that the percentage of the illiterates of the nation has now been so reduced and the intellectual standard of the population so raised that most men or women can to-day have a true conception of republicanism, which is of pre-eminent importance to the citizen of a republic. Perhaps, this may be the view held by many an observer of things Chinese, and to give a convincing proof that such a view is justifiable one need not go further than to stop to think who the moving-spirit of the so-called "Citizens' Convention" is, the average citizen or some element of higher standing. And as soon as one looks beneath the surface of things one would be face to face with the fact that the movers are men of knowledge and ability and they form but a deplorable minority, while amongst the overwhelming majority are the ignorant and uneducated who remain in the background only to augment the number, apparently without any idea of how to play their part as citizens. This state of affairs is, indeed, nothing less than appalling. And unless applied to its source remedy will do no earthly good. Hence education now stands out as one of the foremost problems, if it is not the foremost problem, upon the successful solution of which will depend similar solutions of a series of other problems resulting in the welfare of the people as well as the prosperity of the country.

Here it may be interesting to obtain an outline of the course through which education in China has been passing since the Republic was established. For this reason, I should like to take it upon myself to translate a summary of an article on "China's Education" by Kia Feng-tseng, a Chinese educationalist, which was published in the supplement to "*Sin Wan Pao*" specially printed in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Chinese Republic. In this article is given among other things a bird's-eye view of education in chronological order from the first to the tenth year of the Republic. The translation follows:

"Just a decade has now elapsed since the Republic was established. In looking back upon what has happened during that period of time, I being a member of the educational circle would naturally be concerned rather with education than with other spheres of activities such as politics, law, diplomacy, means of communications, industry, etc.

"The first year. This is the year which gave birth to the Republic, and everything at that time was awaiting readjustment. Of course, education is no exception. The only thing worth mentioning in the educational realm was the convention by the Ministry of Education of the provisional educational conference toward the summer of that year. The educational program that grew out of this conference has ever since been a foundation upon which all future changes or innovations of education are based. With the possible exception of Kiangsu, where the situation was of special interest, education in other provinces generally underwent considerable vicissitudes.

"The second year. The second revolution broke out in this year resulting from the assassination of Sung Chiao-jen. Though peace was soon after restored, yet the already languishing state of education had consequently been brought to a standstill. Owing to lack of funds the Ministry of Education was forced to adopt some sort of retrenchment policy. The Peking Government University was in danger of being closed. In Kiangsu only 70 percent of the usual expenditure on education was allowed in the case of provincial schools and 80 percent in the case of those established by districts, towns and villages. In other provinces like Anhwei, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung, Hunan, Honan, Szechwan, Yunnan, etc., schools were either closed or reduced to a lesser scale in the face of sheer financial stringency. One of the most pathetic and yet interesting episodes of the times was the proposal of Chang Chen-fang, then Tutuh of Honan, to curtail provincial educational expenses to enrich the coffers of the Central government by establishing private teaching houses in place of both higher and lower primary schools.

"The third year. This year witnessed the abolition of provincial self-government and the consequent concentration of the local adminisatrations upon the Central government. With this transfer of power the Central government was in a position to monopolize whatever had otherwise been left to the provinces. In Anhwei, Honan, Kiangsi, etc., in one case, funds formerly set apart for support of education were transferred to the Central government; in another, mandates were issued to raise militia at the expense of education; in still another, the total monthly revenue of a province toward education did not even amount to ten thousand dollars; and in yet still another, the teachers' pay was kept in arrears over a year. And the situation was aggravated by the possibility of teachers being frequently persecuted as political machinators. Amidst this very deplorable state of things we found another blow to education in the memorandum of Ni Ssu-ch'ung, then Tutuh of Anhwei, to the President directing emphasis on the Chinese classics for the purpose of inspiring moral consciousness and stating, 'The more strenuous effort is exerted to encourage modern education, the sooner will be precipitated tendencies toward disorder. This may at first lead to a state of moral confusion to the detriment of the custom of the population, and when developed to a marked degree, it would, perhaps, arouse the people to challenge their superiors and to create disturbances with its ultimate effect on the peace of the nation. Such danger undoubtedly germinates in the present-day schools and has its source in the abolition of the old system of education as well as in the neglect of the classics.'

"The fourth year. The scheme of the monarchical movement was being engineered. Some of those who had taken the hint of the higher authori-

ties to antagonize education advocated the closing down of primary schools, some were in favor of encouraging the private teaching houses, others proposed to curtail educational expenses, and still others agitated for the reintroduction of the 'Four Books' into the curriculum of both higher and lower primary schools. To save appearances the Ministry of Education could not but order the restoration of the classics in primary schools, which practice is still carried on at present. President Yuan Shih-kai had, however, more than once promised to promote education, and he did grant an audience to the principals of the normal schools of the country. The plans of the expansion of primary schools and of the restriction of the qualifications of teachers were also framed. A conference of the provincial educational associations was held at Tientsin; the Ministry of Education summoned the principals of the normal schools of the provinces for meeting at Peking; socialistic education of the northern provinces had been well spoken of; Kiangsu was setting up a public playground and an educational museum - all these constituted the blithe features of the times, which, of course, could not allow themselves to be crippled by the mere suggestion of the then Councilor Ch'eng Shu-teh to reintroduce the old system of education by closing down schools,

"The fifth year. The debacle of the monarchical movement and the restoration of the Republic were the most significant occurrences of the year. As the situation had just been settled down there was not yet time to come to the question of education. But in some of the bordering provinces education had somewhat revived after repeated changes of the local conditions. The arrogant militarists who, used to work for the destruction of education, were beginning to take some interest in it. Those responsible for the maintenance of education were concentrating their attention on the subject of self-action, self-control, and self-cultivation and were also trying to launch the practical education and vocational education. This promised to bid fair, but lack of funds made it remain unfulfilled.

"The sixth year. The restoration of the Manchu regime and the mobilization of the salvation force at Manchu marked the annals of the year. After the civil war the situation was almost as bad as that of the first, the second and the fifth year of the Republic. Matters were further made worse by the start of war between the North and the South; business was at a standstill, and the financial condition was extremely embarrassed. Though the turn of affairs was so unfavorable, yet there were some noteworthy phases that loomed large in the educational world such as the establishment of the provincial department of education, the gradual restoration of the district education promoting institution, the increase in the revenue for education and in the number of primary school stndents of certain provinces, the convention at Peking of a conference of the principals of the industrial schools of the country, and the organization of the Chinese Vocational Educational Association at Shanghai.

"The seventh year. In this year President Hsu Shih-ch'ang assumed office, the European War came to an end, and four of the foreign Powers urged the reunion of our country. The only events worth mentioning in so far as education was concerned were the drawing up by the provincial departments of education of regulations governing the status of primary school teachers, the holding of a conference in the summer by the Ministry of Education of the middle school principals of the provinces, and the raising of funds to the amount of over seventy thousand dollars and the opening of a vocational school at Shanghai by the Chinese Vocational Educational Association. Besides these, the attempt of the National Federation of Provincial Educational Associations to ask the government to carry out compulsory education, the increase of educational funds, the enforcement of free education, the encouragement of arts and literature-these were mere empty talk and bore no fruit at all. Further, the chief executive had declared his intention to lay emphasis on literary training, and this declaration was nothing but an exaggeration.

"The eighth year. To begin with, the 'New Culture Movement' was started. The following are a summary of the year's activities in the different administrative spheres of the country: in internal affairs, the popular opposition to the Anfu Club, to the police and militarism, and to the officialdom; in diplomatic connections, the people's articulated protestation against the signing of the Paris Peace Treaty and against the conclusion of secret railway loans, their attack on the "traitors," and their boycott of Japanese goods; in education, the start of the "New Culture Movement," the inauguration of popular education, the establishment of free primary schools, and the resorting to strikes by students as a means of winning their cause in time of emergency; in industry, the development of native goods, the proposal for opening more factories and banks, and the strikes of merchants and workmen as an echo of the strikes of students; in finance, the contemplated institution of a sort of "Patriotic Taxation," and the proposed claim for refund by the Powers of the Boxer indemnity; in militarism, the thought of raising volunteer corps, and the meditated declaration of war on a certain country; in judiciary, the declaration of impunity of those who were fighting against the "traitors" and assaulting members of the Anfu Clique and those who were searching and destroying Japanese goods; in communications, the handling in great abundance of telegrams and mail matter concerning both internal and external affairs, and the influence of strikes of students and merchants over the carters, chauffeurs and employes of certain launch companies in their attempt to follow suit, which seemed to indicate the omnipotence of education. Besides these, we found some other interesting features of education in the enforcement of free education by Tuchun Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, and the passing of a resolution of co-education by the National Federation of Provincial Educational Associations.

"The ninth year. The downfall of the Anfu Club and the drought famine in five provinces in the North were among the important events recorded. In the face of famine and civil warfare, education suffered the same fate as in the first, the second, the fifth and the sixth year of the Republic. But mention may be made of the growing tendency toward the new order of things as a result of the students' movement of the preceding year; nationalism gave place to socialism, and the scientific period was suddenly transformed into a philosophical era. In consequence, all such arts and sciences as politics and law, economics and psychology, agriculture, engineering and medicine, geography and history, and mathematics, physics, chemistry and natural science were all making way for the new doctrine that students should go their own way unrestrained in adapting themselves to whatever learning or knowlege suited them best. With this doctrine, emphasis was laid on one's rights and not on one's obligation

Students were then under the temptation of the freedom of love and the freedom of matrimony and they were at last led to deviate from their proper domestic life. This state of affairs, indeed, hampered the progress of education, and even made it fall back from the results obtained prior to the preceding year.

"The tenth year. The tenth anniversary of the Republic is being celebrated, and the hostilities between the Chihli and Hunan troops and the floods of the northeastern provinces mark this occasion. The situation of the present year is, therefore, not at all better than that of the first, the second, the fifth, the sixth and the ninth year. Among the salient features in the educational world may be mentioned the following: The authorities of the schools, colleges and universities in the Capital went on strike on account of the issue of their pay being unduly delayed. The exchanges in almost every trade at Shanghai have sprung up like mushrooms, and this affords an excellent opportunity for those educationalists, teachers and students who were averse to the speculators, capitalists, banking corporations and factories to change their attitude towards them, and they have taken part in the speculating business themselves. This preposterous turn of mind, indeed, leaves much to be regretted. The only signs of relief at this junctures will, however, be found in the forthcoming joint sessions held by the National Conference of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the National Federation of Provincial Educational Associations, at which the program of the important proposals to be placed before the Pacific Conference will be formed and discussed."

The Forestry Aspect of the Problem of Floods in China*

BY D. Y. LIN, M. F.
Author of "Elements of Forestry" "China & Forestry," etc.

LAST year at this time we were having a famine due to droughts, and this year we are having a famine due to floods. Four years ago there were the so-called "phenomenal Chihli floods" or floods which Chihli province had not experienced for over 170 years and in that calamity as many as 5,600,000 people were involved. This year the floods which we are experiencing certainly can not be given a provincial name, for they affect practically the whole of North China, including also Chekiang, Kiangsi and Hunan. China is a land of alternating droughts and floods indeed. The people of China certainly have their cup of sorrow filled to the brim.

Recently a great deal has been written about the present floods, their causes, and prevention, and almost invariably the problem has been discussed wholly from an engineering standpoint. As a forester I wish to take this opportunity to discuss the problem from a purely forestry standpoint to bring out the forestry aspect of the question, and it is to be hoped that such a discussion may help our readers to understand better the relation of forests to floods and to appreciate more the importance of tree planting as an indispensable supplement to engineering works.

*This article, written for English reading public, contains the substance of a Chinese article written for the Chinese Forestry Association Journal by the same author.

Before I proceed to discuss the flood problem from a forestry standpoint, I wish to discuss first of all the relation of forests to streamflow and the relation of forests to soil erosion in order to show how different elements come into play to make the relation of forests to floods such a close one.

Forests and streamflow. It has been proven that the effect of forests upon streams in level countries is unimportant, but in hilly and mountainous countries they are conservers of water and tend to maintain a steady flow of water in the streams.

In the mountains the greatest loss of rain water is through surface runoff (water that washes off the surface of the ground); and the most important influence of a forest cover is in reducing this. It is stated that the amount of water saved in this way by the forest is 20 percent to 35 percent and often more with higher attitudes.

The reasons why the forest is able to check surface run-off and save portions of it to the soil are first, the trunks and the underbrush in the forest offer mechanical obstruction; second, the litter of the forest floor checks rapid surface drainage of the water and also acts as a sponge; and third, the network of deeply penetrated roots, living and decayed, makes the forest soil more porous and permeable, hence the water sinks into it more readily.

It is evident that the ability of the forest to check surface run-off is greatest, when the forest is dense and when the ground beneath it is covered with an unbroken leaf litter.

It must be borne in mind, however, that when water is precipitated from the clouds, a portion of it is prevented from reaching the ground through interception by the leaves, branches, and trunks of the trees. This intercepted portion varies according to the tree species and the density of the woods. So after a rain we often find that water continues to drip from the leaves and twigs for hours.

With this knowledge of the different factors which tend to influence the amount and the rapidity of running water in forest clad watersheds, we are in a position to understand the relation of forests to streamflow.

In forested regions, rain water is conserved in such a way that it is allowed to drip slowly down. So we find that in such regions streams do not rise high immediately after rains and do not dry up when there is no rain and there is always a great abundance of springs which go to feed such streams. Forests and forest soil are like large reservoirs for the conservation of rain water for streamflow.

Forests regulate streamflow by conserving not only water but also snow. That forests retard the melting of snow has been demonstrated in a series of observations carried on at Moscow. Results show that the period of snow meeting within forests is from twenty-six to fifty-seven days, while snow in the open disappears within six or seven days. The ability of the forest to retard the melting of snow is due chiefly to the shade and protection given by the trees and the underbrush, and each gradual thawing (this would be the case if the mountains in North China climate were well wooded), will render it possible for streams to be slowly fed, hence a more even streamflow.

Forests and soil erosion. When water rushes down a bare slope, it possesses great mechanical power. It loosens the soil and carries it downhill. It makes gullies and ravines and causes landslips. The soil and sand brought down not only renders the fertile land below valueless, but also goes to the silting up of streams. It will be seen later that it is this

silting up of streams that has been mainly responsible for most of the floods in China,

Is is generally understood, however, that of all the vegetable covers forests are most efficient protect in protecting slopes from the erosive action of water. This is because first, the roots of the trees hold the soil firmly in place and so increase its resistance to erosive action; second, the crown of the trees protect the earth from the violence of beating and intercept a considerable portion of it; and third, the velocity of the moving water is checked, because of the reduced anount of the run off, hence the erosive force of the run-off itself is minimized. On the whole we may say that on a forested slope a series of obstacles is always present to oppose the movement of the water and reduce its velocity and force, and consequently its erosive action; and it is on account of the recognition of this fact that the so-called "Protection Forests" of Europe, America and Japan were created, and it has been proven that such forests are indispensable to the life and happiness of the people living around.

Forests and Floods. With this general knowledge of the relation of forests to streamflow and to soil erosion, we are in a position to appreciate the relation of forests to floods. On all denuded mountains, a heavy rain is generally followed by the formation of a system of gullies. These gullies begin a short distance below the divide and then from lines of least resistance to the passage of water. As these gullies or furrows extend down the slope they join neighboring furrows and become rapidly wider and deeper until large gullies of many feet deep are formed. Where hills are thoroughly drained by a system of gullies, the water from a storm will sweep down through them in a fraction of the time that would be required if it had to trickle down in a thin sheet or amidst vegetable obstacles. Now if the main channel is unable to discharge the influx of water as fast as it rushes down, the result is a flood.

The high rate of run-off, which is characteristic of streams arising from denuded hills and mountains, enables them to carry an enormous amount of silt and bowlders of extraordinary size. The transporting power of water varies as the sixth power of its velocity, so that if the velocity of a stream is increased ten times for instance, its transporting power is increased 1,000,000 times. This is why, in the case of the rivers especially in North China, they speak of stones and bowlders of large sizes carried down to the foot of mountains and of the enormous amount of silt brought down to raise the river beds.

So much for some of the fundamental facts, a knowledge of which as I have said, is a prerequisite for understanding the so-called forestry aspect of the flood problem in China. Let us now come down to actual facts and discuss some of the rivers which have done so much damage and which have flooded this country so severely every year.

Take first of all the Yellow River. This river, as we all know, is a unique river not only because of the enormous damage it has done but because of the strange migratory action of its channel or channels. It is said that the river in historic times has occupied as many as eight channels and discharged into the sea at points over 350 miles apart. It was only about 70 years ago that it switched its channel from Tsing Kiang Pu, Kiangsu to Shantung and perhaps it will not be long before the whole river migrates again, and needless to add that every time it migrates it destroys thousands of lives and overflows immense areas.

The migratory action of this great river of China is caused mainly by the great quantities of silt which it carries. As the river flows across the great plain with a slope insufficient to maintain a current swift enough, it is forced to deposit part of the silt held in suspension, along its way, thus gradually filling it up. The people living along the river build embankments along its sides in order to stop overflow. So the more the river bed is filled up, the higher the embankments will be built and the result will be that the bed is much higher than the surrounding country and when this unnatural stage is reached the river simply breaks the embankments and finds another course leading to the sea.

What has been said for the Yellow River may be repeated for nearly all other rivers in China especially those running through the Great Plain.

The breaking of embankments at several points along the Yellow River this year is not so much the result of a super-abundance of water as that of the choking up of its channel by silt. We may say without fear of contradiction that as long as the silt problem remains unsolved, the embankments built to prevent floods can only be of a temporary nature, and floods are sure to occur frequently and more severely as time goes on; and to ameliorate such a condition sufficient outlet of rain water to the sea must be provided for on the one hand, and the prevention of excessive silt from being carried down must be effected on the other.

It is very unfortunate indeed that China should have so many of her rivers deteriorated to such a degree. However this is to be expected in the light of what has been discussed regarding the protective influence of forests on watersheds.

Those of us who have traveled in the interior of China will appreciate the extent to which the hills and mountains all over China are depleted of trees and shrubs. Such depletion has been allowed to go on for centuries. The denuded and bare condition of the hills and mountains in the northwestern provinces from which the Yellow River takes its rise, the extremely treeless condition of the mountains west of the Peking-Hankow Line which form the collecting basins for most of the main rivers in China, the horrible stories of mountain torrents, soil erosion. and abandoned farms caused by forest devastation—all these are too well known to us all to need recapitulation here. But suffice it to say that China by ruthlessly cutting her forests has deprived herself of a protective influence which, as has been brought out, is indispensable for the proper distribution and conservation of rainfall, the regulation of streamflow and the solution of the silt problem.

Recently a great deal has been written regarding "flood control" in China. Almost invariably the writers recommend the erection of barrages, the construction of reservoirs and dykes, the provision of adequate outlets for flood water and other engineering measures. The question remains will such engineering works be sufficient to control floods in China? What about the silt problem? Can it be permanently taken care of by engineering works? To answer such pertinent questions, let me quote the following from the pen of an eminent engineer, who has spent practically all his time investigating the hydraulic and flood conditions in China.

"I have dealt in the foregoing pages" said Mr. H. Vander Veen, C. E., consulting engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau in Peking, "with the

causes of the frequent floods in the Chihli province and have endeavored to explain how the conditions can be improved by providing a sufficient outlet for the flood water. But with that, the danger floods has not been removed altogether, for there remains still the difficult problem to settle what to do with the quantities of silt which the river could not bring down to the sea, notwithstanding the improved outlet.

"As long as the slope of the water level is such that a current can be maintained strong enough to carry along all the matter held in suspension, no harm is done. But as I explained in the beginning of this report, the natural slope of the plain is insufficient for the different rivers. In such a case the river is forced to get rid of the soil, held in suspension, along its way, consequently its bed gets raised and in the long run the river has to find another course, which it does by bursting its dykes to find in the lower lying land the place where it can deposit its burden which it could carry no longer and for which no room could be found in the old bed.

"The only way to diminish this evil is to diminish the amount of soil brought down from the mountains. And the reason for this enormous quantity of silt coming down from the mountains is that those mountains are bare so that during a heavy rain nothing prevents the water from rushing downward practically immediately after it has fallen, taking with it large quantities of soil, so that it reaches the river down below more like torrents of mud than of water. Now if those mountains were planted with trees not only would then the water be unable to take away so much soil but it would also reach the river gradually in a regular flow divided over a longer period and not within a few hours in fierce torrents.

"It is impossible, therefore, as I have said on several former occasions, but I wish to repeat it again, to lay too much stress upon the enormous importance of reafforestation. The deterioration of the various rivers in China and specially of those in Chihli, would never have reached its present stage if deforestation have not taken place.

"To build reservoirs in the hills in order to regulate the flow of the water, as has sometimes been suggested, is not only far too expensive but moreover wrong as it does not do away with the problem of silt. Sooner or later these reservoirs would become filled, consequently new ones would have to be built, a process which would have to be carried on into eternity.

"Reafforestation is most imperative, for without reafforestation the improvement of rivers can only be partly accomplished, but all these processes going hand in hand, the improvement of the hydraulic conditions of the country will be decisive."

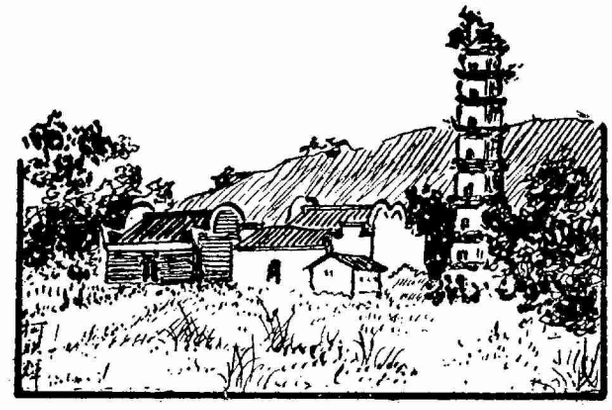
The again Mr. T. Pincione, engineer-in-chief of the Hai Ho Conservancy Bureau of Tientsin, observed: "Providing a sufficient outlet to sea of rain water is essential, but the only way to cure the evil of the quick inruch of freshets is to arrest in the mountainous regions the sand which causes the silting up of different channels to the sea. It is said that forests can hold nearly 500 percent of rain water, so forests by reducing the capacity of 50 percent will greatly regulate the downflow of water.

"The Chihli rivers during freshets have an output from 150 to 200 times the output during dry seasons. For instance, the Yung-ting Ho or Hun Ho in dry season has an output of scarcely 1,500 cubic feet of water per second, but during freshets its output rises to 200,000 cubic feet per second. It is evident that if a channel is prepared for this large output it will silt up during dry seasons on account of the meager supply of water. On the other hand if the channel is good for 1,500 cubic feet, it cannot carry down to the sea 200,000 cubic feet during rainy seasons. Only reforestation is able to prevent this great difference of output, holding on nearly one half of the rainfall during heavy rains, and giving it subsequently to the channel. Therefore forests can be compared to a sponge for retaining rainfall and giving it up gradually. Then also we must consider that the vapor from the sea when encountering with forests is bound to condense and restitute to the sea the water taken, with a process more uniform than would take place on the bare mountains.

"Therefore, in my opinion, reforestation is absolutely indispensable for the proper regulation of rainfall and the improvement of the channels carrying the water back to the sea."

The foregoing statements are plain enough and need not be commented upon. I can go on and mention other prominent engineers who have given similar testimonies regarding the importance of tree planting as a remedial measure for the control of floods. But it must be remembered, however, that these men are not foresters, and the fact that they have repeatedly emphasized forestry in connection with their work shows that the problem of flood in China is not merely an engineering problem but also a forest problem. No doubt engineering works are all necessary remedial measures, but they are not sufficient by themselves and unless they are supplemented by systematic program of reforestation at the sources of the different rivers, their effect can only be temporary.

To conclude, I might mention that China is not the only country where floods occur. History has shown that all countries have experienced floods. In fact, floods have always played the role of a sounding bell to nations that have not paid enough attention to the proper handling of forest lands or lands which are not fit for agriculture. The creation of the so-called "Protection Forests" was but the result of an effort put forth by people who suffered from floods and who wanted to stop their recurrence. France has perhaps furnished the best example, showing where reforestation has been undertaken on a large scale to reclaim waste lands in order to regulate streamflow and to prevent floods. It will be well for China at this time to turn to history and to follow the example of those countries where both the forester and the engineer have been engaged to work together to solve the flood problem.



Economic and Financial Conditions During November, 1921

COMPILED BY
THE CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK OF COMMERCE
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Trade:

The basic condition of commercial activity is to be sought for in exports, which by reason of their own force, entail the inauguration of the counter move,—imports. Against general expectation the month of November saw more exports than most the previous months. During the second half of November Lyons purchased in Shanghai alone raw silk valued at over 30 millions of Francs, while America, after a long pause, suddenly appeared again as buyer, taking over 1,000 bales of high grade silk. This in face of rapidly diminishing local stocks and correspondingly higher prices.

Other lines of exports were much less in evidence. Sesamum seeds are still too expensive here to enable shippers to conclude business. Hides are also too high in price, but undoubtedly the chances are improving, and with a fair drop in our rates of exchange business in hides and skins is likely to develop and to assume large proportions.

Regarding the smaller articles we find that hair nets are depressed, due to the recent slump in prices, which hit all those concerned in this particular trade very hard. Laces are not moving as fast as they once promised to do; this is partly due to too large stocks and partly to a variation in designs caused by changing fashions.

With reference to imports, not much can be said as far as the month of November is concerned. There are large consignments on the way, due to arrive here in course of the next few months. But there were neither large arrivals during the month, nor considerable clearances of cargo previously contracted for, nor large orders for new shipments.

Raw cotton from the United States is beginning to reach China, and so is wheat from the Pacific Coast. In one of our previous reports we stated that 30,000 tons of wheat had been bought in U.S. A. for China account. Since then we have heard of another 70,000 tons, which means altogether, c. i. f. Shanghai, over 4 millions U. S. dollars.

About 60 percent of China's flour mills had to stop working on account of lack of wheat, caused by the severe shortage in last season's crop. American wheat is even going to Manchuria where prices are about G$7.00 higher than those of the imported grain.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the world production of wheat estimated for 1921 is 2,787,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,614,000,000 bushels in 1920 and a five-year average (1909-1913) of 2,791,000,000. It is unofficially estimated that Russian wheat imports during the present crop year may total 40,000,000 bushels. India, too, will probably import wheat. Broomhall estimates that Europe and other countries must import 676,000,000 bushels. After a long interval the month of November has witnessed the arrival here of 100,000 bags of American flour, the quality of which is said not to compare favorably with the Chinese product.

Cotton has declined in price to Tls. 31.00 per picul for the Tungchow variety, and some purchases have been effected at this level by local spinning mills. Mid-American has also gone down in price, being quoted at 17½ towards the close of November.

The yarn business, after a short stagnation, revived again in November, and considerable business was done especially on behalf of the districts which had been shut off from Shanghai for many weeks on account of warlike activities.

China's trade during October 1921 with the U. S. A. was as follows:

Exports to China.....$8,800,000
Imports from China.....$8,300,000

From month to month the balance of trade is growing in favor of America. Trade with China during the third quarter of the current year was:

Exports to China $26,500,000
Imports from China $29,800,000

It is interesting to compare the value of direct exports from America to China as it was before the war ($25,000,000) and during the past twelve months, when they were valued at nearly $150,000,000.

The foreign trade of Japan for November 1919 was:

Exports Yen 120,785,000 against November 1920 Yen 103,993,000
Imports Yen 151,228,000 against November 1920 Yen 106,958,000

Out of these totals the following figures relate to Japan's trade with China:

Exports, Yen 20,903,000 against October, Yen 24,711,000.00
Imports, Yen 16,711,000 against October, Yen 12,333,000.00

Great Britain's foreign trade for November was:

Imports £89,000,000:—against November 1920 £144,000,000:
Exports £63,000,000:—against November 1920 £119,000,000.00

The money market at Shanghai was very stringent during the month of November; interest rates varied between 70 and 30 Candareens with an average of an interest rate of about 18 percent per annum.

On November 15 a very serious financial crisis broke out at Peking, and the whole of China naturally felt the effects. The origin of the trouble is to be looked for in government finance. Under these conditions the two government banks at Peking were seriously affected, and their branches in the provinces got to feel the crisis very severely. While the latter managed to recover speedily the head offices at Peking were less fortunate. The total of bank notes issued by these institutions (Peking and Tientsin only) is estimated at 12 millions of dollars, out of which about 40 percent belong to the Bank of China and 60 percent to the Bank of Communications. The redemption of banknotes at Peking and Tientsin had to be limited to amounts of $10 for each person, but it was hoped that this limitation would soon be removed and replaced by a free redemption without limit as to amount. The attitude of the other Chinese banks during the crisis was highly praiseworthy and doubtless instrumental in preventing a panic.

Silver and Exchange:

Were steadily moving downward during November. At the opening of the month silver in London was quoted at 40⅛d for spot delivery and at 39⅝ for forward. New York quoted 70 cents. At the end of the month rates were 37⅝d for ready and forward and 67¼ cents in America.

China was a steady buyer for moderate sums and shipments of silver from London to China during November were to the value of £1,240,000:— The Continent sold occasionally, America also, while India

remained rather quiet. It appears that China has covered her most urgent requirements up to the end of the old Chinese year (end of January 1922) and is not likely to influence the silver market by heavy purchases during coming months. Incoming supplies of bar silver during the following sixty days are estimated by us to be of a value of roughly 20 millions of taels. This sum would be ample for local needs, as our stocks of currency at Shanghai would then amount to 45 millions of taels and 25 millions of dollars in silver. But if we anticipate that the mints will continue to draw on our supplies, we have to count on a reduction of cash funds to the extent of 10 millions taels during December and January.

In spite of strong protests from all sides Canton continues to mint twenty cent pieces in large quantities. The material used is principally bar silver, but it appears that besides Canton has bought up the old Dragon twenty cent pieces, which are of a superior fineness, in order to replace these with its inferior new twenty cent coins.

The following figures will show arrivals and shipments of bar silver during November from and to Shanghai:

Arrivals of bar silver:

From America	4,331	bars
„ England	2,116	„
„ Bombay	869	„
„ Japan	30	„
Total	7,346	bars

Shipments of bar silver:

To the Mint at Canton	3,091	bars
„ „ „ „ Nanking and Hangchow	250	„
„ Yunnan	150	„
„ Japan	21	„
	3,512	bars

Rates of exchange fluctuated between 4/- and 3/9 for sterling, 78½ and 73¼ for gold dollars 11,10 and 10.20 for francs and 61½ and 65½ for yen. In accordance with expectations for lower silver and also on account of the stringency of our local money market foward rates were very much weaker than these quoted for near. The difference between November and December rates being at the basis of 3/4 of penny or 1⅛ gold dollars lower.

Purchases made by the U. S. Mint under the Pittman act amounted to 82.763.000 oz of silver until November 22.

Average Rates during November were:

Gold Dollars	75.12
Pounds	3/9-7/16
Francs	10.52
Yen	64.20
Marks	180

Mexican Dollars opened on November 1, at 71.65, but on account of the financial crisis at Peking market rates went up on the seventeenth to 73.50, declining again towards the close of the month to 73.

Cross Rates: The improvement of sterling continued. Francs depreciated somewhat and marks also. By the end of November the circulation of bank notes in Germany had reached the total of 100 milliards of marks.

	Highest	Lowest
£—G$	400¾	391¼
£—Frs.	57.83	53.30
£—Marks	1188	712

The Washington Conference

(Covering the period from Thursday, December 8, to Wednesday, December 14, inclusive)

With such a multitude of developments as has characterized the news of the past week with reference to the Washington Conference, it is difficult to select the most important of the events. There has been the threatened withdrawal of the Chinese delegation by the resignation of its members, a denunciation of the Conference and China's representatives by Philip Tyau, secretary of the Chinese delegation; and the completion of the Quadruple Alliance.

Perhaps the event of the most lasting importance is that of the Quadruple Alliance, an agreement upon the part of Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States with regard to Far Eastern affairs and problems. The agreement has been under consideration for several weeks, according to reports received in China, and various interpretations have been given of it.

The following announcement from the State Department of the United States. which may be taken as authentic, outlines the steps taken and the content of the agreement which was reported to be ready for signature at 11 o'clock on the morning at Tuesday, December 13:

At the fourth plenary session of the Conference on the limitation of armaments held today, Senator Lodge made public the following draft of a treaty and accompanying reservations:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan, with a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States; His Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, and for the Dominion of Canada, for the Commonwealth of Australia, for the Dominion of New Zealand and for India; the President of the French Republic and His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1.—The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possession and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean. If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they shall invite the other high contracting parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

Art. 2.—If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken jointly or separately to meet the particular situation.

Art. 3.—This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

Art. 4.—The agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

The signing of this treaty is on the part of the United States subject to the making of a convention with Japan concerning the status of the Island of Yap and what are termed the Mandated Islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator, the negotiations in regard to which are almost

concluded, and also to the reservations with respect to what are termed the Mandated Islands in the Pacific Ocean, south of the Equator. It should also be observed that the controversies to which the proposed Treaty refers do not embrace questions which according to the principles of international law lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective Powers.

In the course of his address, Senator Lodge stated: "To put it in a few words the Treaty provides that the four signatory Powers will agree as between themselves to respect their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific and that if any controversy should raise as to such rights all the high contracting parties shall be invited to a joint conference looking to the adjustment of such controversy. They agree to take similar action in the case of aggression by any other Power upon these insular possessions or dominions.

"The agreement is to remain in force for ten years and after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties. the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate and that is all. Each signers is bound to respect the rights of the others and before taking action in any controversy to consult with them. There is no provision for the use of force to carry out any of the terms of the Agreement and no military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses.

"The surest way to prevent war is to remove the causes of war. This is an attempt to remove causes of war over a great area of the globle's surface by reliance upon the good faith and honest intentions of the nations which sign the treaty. solving all differences through the processes of diplomacy and joint consideration and conciliation."

Press reports from indicate that the principal British newspapers are elated over the prospects of the Alliance, the *Daily Telegraph*, expressing the opinion that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has passed out of existence on the only terms which Japan could regard as satisfactory and Britain could feel to be honorable.

The agreement will, as is customary, be referred to the United States Senate for ratification before becoming binding on the American government, and press reports indicate that some opposition may develop. A *Reuter's* dispatch from Washington credits Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, a reactionary Democrat, with the declaration that his group will oppose the agreement as "treacherous, treasonable and damnable."

The naval program, which began the Conference, remains as yet unsettled. A Tokio dispatch says that Japan is ready to accept the proposal as advanced by Secretary of State Hughes, with the reservation that the new dreadnaught, *Mutsu*, be allowed to be the one ship over the 60 percent ratio set forth. A Washington report of December 11 says that Japan's instructions to her delegation with reference to the naval proposal had arrived on that day but had not been disclosed, beyond the fact that further meetings between Great Britain, Japan and the United States will be necessary before a final acceptance is given by Japan.

This report continues that the next step to be taken will be that of the consideration of the French and Italian navies. This consideration will have to do, it says, with submarines largely.

China's case at the Conference has been somewhat agitated during the week under review by the announcement from Peking of December 9, to the effect that Wang Chung-hui, Alfred Sze and Wellington Koo, had tendered their resignations as representatives of China at the meeting. The communication from these men, with regard to this move, follows:

"Though we have been striving very hard night and day on behalf of the country we are now at a loss what to do, for, because of the present state of affairs in China, the standing of our country in its international relations is anything but favorable and those proposals which we have placed before the Conference are not making the progress as we desire.

"Moreover, as we are constantly receiving strong opposition from various quarters in China, we have come to the conclusion that no good results favorable to our country are to be expected from the Conference. Hence, we tender our resignations, taking the responsibility upon ourselves."

Peking refused to entertain the resignations and reliable reports to the Chinese vernacular press of Shanghai have confirmed the belief that the delegation would continue to function.

Disagreement among the delegates and the members of their official and unofficial advisory staff was indicated by the report of the resignation of Philip Tyau, secretary of the delegation, on December 10, in which he arraigned the Chinese representatives for their weakness. A similar arraignment was made in the following message received at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, from David Z. T. Yui and Dr. Monlin Chiang, the "people's delegates" to the Conference:

'Very keen disappointment among Chinese over Conference situation. Peking delegates have been following too much the wish of American delegates. Present American government tries to pacify China by helping secure some insignificant gains but will sacrifice China's vital interests in order to accomplish success of naval reduction, thereby strengthening the position of Republican party. Japan understands this and therefore holds off on naval reduction as an effective means of bargaining for Shantung question and Manchurian economical rights.

"Peking delegates avoid vital but difficult issues and try to make small gains to cover failures and to court popular favor at home. In the meantime the American public is led by news directed by the American government to believe that China has gained much, such as Post Office, Extraterritoriality, leasehold land, etc. Really we have gained nothing up to date. When deadlock on important issues comes later on it will make us appear unreasonable.

"American public are strongly in favor of China, not because they understand China's case but because they dislike Japan.

"On account of difference of opinion Philip Tyau has resigned; Wang Chung-hui may also resign."

A further dispatch reported the resignation of Liang Yu-ho, Chow Tze-chi, and Vice Admiral Tsai Ting-kan. advisors to the delegation. This dispatch said that Peking-Canton rivalries are believed to be at the bottom of the "squabbling that has taken place and American officials are vexed at the strife among the Chinese."

No further news of any importance has been received with regard to Shangtung, basing this presumption on the fact that the case is finally to be decided by the Far Eastern Committee of the Conference as a whole. A *Reuter* report of December 9, says that the Chinese and Japanese have agreed upon the return to China of all public properties in the Kianchou leasehold, Japan retaining the schools, shrines and cemeteries, essentially Japanese. China, according to the report, will refund the money spent by the Japanese during their occupation of the territory. The agreement, the report continues, is subject to confirmation by Tokio in regard to one feature of it.

Italy has asked to be permitted to join the other Powers in their efforts on behalf of China and includes in her request a right to participate in the present Consortium.

A number of minor incidents have been recorded during the period of this resume, among which was the request of Dr. Wellington Koo for the passage of a resolution by the Far Eastern Committee providing for a prohibition for the making of any treaty or agreement with regard to China, unless she be permitted to participate, be consulted, or be given the opportunity to voice her opinion. Indications were given that the proposal did not meet with favor.

There continues to be a lack of clarity about the news emenating from Washington and a confusion of interpretations and reports, Different observers of different nationalities see the events in various lights and it is often hard to reconcile one with the other or to obtain the real truth of the happening.

A confirmation that the Conference is secret in the majority of its transactions has been received newspapers recently arriving from the United States.

Who's Who in China

General Ma Fu-hsiang, Lieutenant-General of Charhar

(馬福祥)

General Ma is a native of Kansu. He was an M. A. in military science, having successfully passed the provincial examinations.

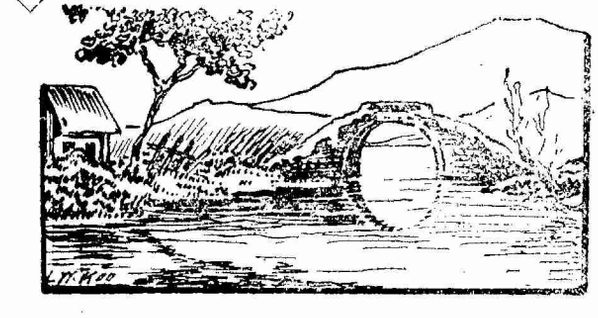
In March 1909, he was a brigade-general at Palikun, New Dominion.

In August 1912, he was acting chief executive officer at Kokonor.

In October 10th, 1912, he was Commander of guards at Altai.

Subsequently he became military commissioner of Ninghsia, Kansu.

In 1921 he was appointed Lieutenant General of Charhar.



The Future of the Port of Shanghai

All fears that Shanghai would be replaced as a port by a location nearer the ocean have been allayed by the report of the International Committee of Consulting Engineers which has recently concluded an investigation of the port project under the invitation of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

The report is of an exceptionally interesting nature, forecasting as it does the development of the port of Shanghai in the future to one of the world's largest shipping centers. An estimate of 33 percent is made of the increase of the bulk of cargo and tonnage in the next ten years. It is also predicted that within a few years vessels of a draft of 33 feet will be numerous in the trans-Pacific trade and that Shanghai will have to accommodate these comfortably.

The reorganization of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board is suggested to give the present organization a wider range of power and to enlarge its facilities for efficient operation.

The immediate work recommended is the dredging of a channel through the Fairy Flats of 600 feet bottom width for the passage of ships drawing 33 feet at ordinary neap water high.

For harbor accommodations, the commission has recommended public quays and moorings, a commercial dock of the open type and a mail steamer accommodation both to be located on the left bank of the Whangpoo as near Shanghai as possible, the first close in to the city and the second near the mouth of the river the utilization of the existing foreshore and conservancy lands for harbor purposes and the acquiring of sufficient adjacent land for future development. To meet immediate needs, it was recommended that a wharf, 600 feet long, be constructed on the left bank of the river near its mouth for mail and passenger steamers; a berthing 2,500 feet long be provided at once for four or five vessels at suitably equipped riverside wharves with transit sheds, warehouses, canal frontage for small craft and rail connections when required; the existing river moorings to be acquired and added to as required; and all necessary land to be acquired at once.

The estimates of expenditure by the commission and the total cost of the immediate capital outlay reach Tls. 10,750,000. This cost includes the improvement of the approaches and harbor works. The cost of dredging is estimated Sh. Tls. 4,200,000. The cost of the commercial wharf is placed at Tls. 4,500,000 and the mail steamer wharf at Tls. 620,000. The other expenditures include the cost of purchase of nineteen moorings, the cost of survey and incidental plants and a plant for the regulation of the Whangpoo.

The following summary from the *North China Daily News*, gives clearly the expected revenues and means for raising funds:

A statement of annual receipts according to taxation and of annual estimated expenditure has been made showing a balance on the side of receipts of Tls. 4,100. It is noted that expenditure will gradually increase as further duties are undertaken and capital works carried out and also that the revenue will increase from year to year owing to the constantly increasing value of trade. The tax at present contemplated is only 6 percent, while the powers proposed allow of 10 percent on the Customs duty which makes a reserve of taxation amounting to over Tls. 1,000,000 per annum.

A table published with the report gives these figures in detail and another sets out a program by which the funds may be raised by means of port Debentures. In this program, Tls. 270,000 is provided over and above the total capital cost for flotation expenses. It is also stated that the proposed new board would take over the tangible assets of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in plant, property, and cash, to the value of Tls. 1,000,000 and in addition works executed in deepening and improving of the Whangpoo estimated to have cost Tls. 10,000,000.

New Regulations for American Visas

New regulations for the visa of passports of citizens of other countries traveling through the United States, have been announced by the American Consulate General, Shanghai. The regulations follow:

"Aliens who are simply passing through American territory enroute to a foreign destination, and who are able to furnish proof to this effect, do not require American visas. This waiver does not apply to any aliens except those who

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are proceeding directly to their foreign destination on through tickets or who have otherwise provided or will provide for through transportation. Aliens who intend to remain in American territory, even for short periods of time other than the necessary delays in transit, are required to obtain American visas in the usual way.

"Although no American visa is required by the aliens specified they must still be in possession of passports, and they must apply to the American Consulate in the same manner as visa applicants, in order to obtain from the consular officer a 'Transit Certificate.'

"The fee to be charged for issuing this certificate is $1.

"Consular agents are not to issue 'Transit Certificates, since the performance of this service is, as far as is practicable, to be carried out in a manner similar to that employed in the granting of visas to aliens.

"Transit certificates are to be refused to all aliens to whom consuls would otherwise summarily refuse visas without reference to the Department."

Men and Events

General Ma Chi, Kwangsi militarist leader, arrived in Shanghai last week.

A daughter, Mary Jane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roger D. Wolcott, on December 8, at Changsha, Honan.

General Liu Hsien-hsi, former Tuchun of Kueichow, and twenty followers have arrived in Shanghai.

Sun Tan-ling, a friend of Wu Pei-fu, has been appointed director of the Shanghai Telegraph Company.

Tatsuichiro Funatsu, the newly appointed Japanese Consul-general of Shanghai, has arrived and has taken up his duties.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, the well known American bridge engineer, arrived in Shanghai this week from Japan enroute to South China.

A. E. Carleton, American Consul at Amoy, passed through Shanghai this week enroute to his station after a vacation spent in the North.

Christmas mail for the American postoffice in Shanghai will arrive on the *Monteagle* on December 23, the *Empress of Asia* on Christmas morning, and the *Pinetree State* on December 27.

Mrs. Jessie Willard Bolte, a well known club woman of Chicago, was the guest of honor at a tiffin given by the American Woman's Club, at the Carlton, Cafe, Shanghai, on Wednesday, December 14.

W. J. Smith, editor of the Waukeegan, Ill., *Sun*, arrived in Shanghai this week for a short stay after having spent some time in Japan, Korea and North China. Mr. Smith was a delegate to the World Press Congress.

Edwin S. Underhill, Thomas J. Blain, Gardiner Kline, Ivan T. Burney, and F. P. Hall, American editors who attended the meeting of the World Press Congress, Honolulu, are in Shanghai completing a tour of the Far East.

Mrs. C. F. Remer, Mrs. D. W. Henman, S. K. Tsao and Dr. Frank N. Rawlinson were speakers at the first annual meeting of the Moral Welfare League of Shanghai, held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Thursday afternoon, December 15.

Commander M. R. Goldsborough, U. S. N., has arrived in Shanghai to take over the Navy pay office at that city. Commander and Mrs. Goldsborough come from Philadelphia and will relieve Lieut. Comdr. Ransdell, who has been transferred to Cavite.

Hugh Robert Wilson, the new American counsellor of the Tokio embassy, passed through Shanghai recently enroute to his post on the *s. s. Angkor*. Mr. Wilson comes from Berne, Switzerland. He has held a number of diplomatic posts in Europe.

Robert Elliot Fitch, a son of Dr. Robert Fitch of Hangchow, has been awarded the Mead scholarship at Yale, which carries with it an income of $750 a year, according to recent reports from New Haven. Mr. Fitch received his preparatory work in the Shanghai American School.

The first annual Shriners Ball will be held in the Town Hall, Shanghai, on January 5, under the auspices of Nomad Oasis of the Mystic Shrine. Unique decorations are being planned for the event by an Shanghai architect. Admission to the ball is by invitation and the tickets are $5 a person.

Colonel Charles R. Noyes, 43d U. S. Infantry, who has been traveling in China for some months, left Shanghai for the South, on Thursday, December 15. Colonel Noyes will return to the United States from Manila in February, he having reached the age of retirement from active service.

Miss Martha Priscilla Council, formerly of San Francisco, died at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, of smallpox, on December 7. Miss Council made her home with Mr. and Mrs. James McDonnell, Route des Soeurs. The internment was made at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Thursday, December 8.

C. F. Remer, head of the department of economics and business administration of St. John's University, spoke on "The Industrial Revolution," before a meeting of the social service department of the American Woman's Club, at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, December 9.

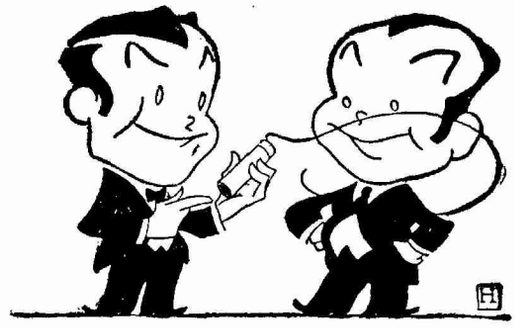
Mrs. Percival Bateman read a paper on "The Degenerate Rulers and the Decree of Heaven," and Miss Mitchell one on "The Outstanding Man of the Shang Dynasty" at the regular meeting of the literary department of the American Woman's Club, on Friday afternoon, December 16, at the Royal Asiatic Hall, Shanghai.

A successful test of the electrical power plant of the Shung Sing Flour Mill, being erected at Wusih by T. K. Tong, was made on Sunday, December 11. The test was made by C. J. Brown, engineer in China for the Allis Chalmers Company, who supervised the installation. The company is represented by the American Trading Company.

Among the passengers leaving Shanghai by the Pacific Mail Steamship, the *Golden State*, on Wednesday, December 14, for San Francisco and intermediate ports, were: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crow, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Martin, Dr. Walter Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Gordon, Major General and Mrs. W. M. Black, Mrs. A. J. and Mrs. J. A. Heald, and the Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Kellogg.

Frank P. Glass, former president of the American Newspaper Publisher Association, and Frank P. Glass, Jr., assistant editor of the foreign department of the *New York World*, arrived in Shanghai from the North on Friday night, December 16. They are accompanied by their wives. The Glass party has been touring the Far East since the conclusion of the sessions of the World Press Congress in Honolulu and will continue their journey around the world after leaving Shanghai. Mr. Glass, Senior, is making an investigation of news services and the need for their improvement in Japan, China and Korea on behalf of the Congress.

Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Gordon of Columbia, Missouri, spent the first part of this



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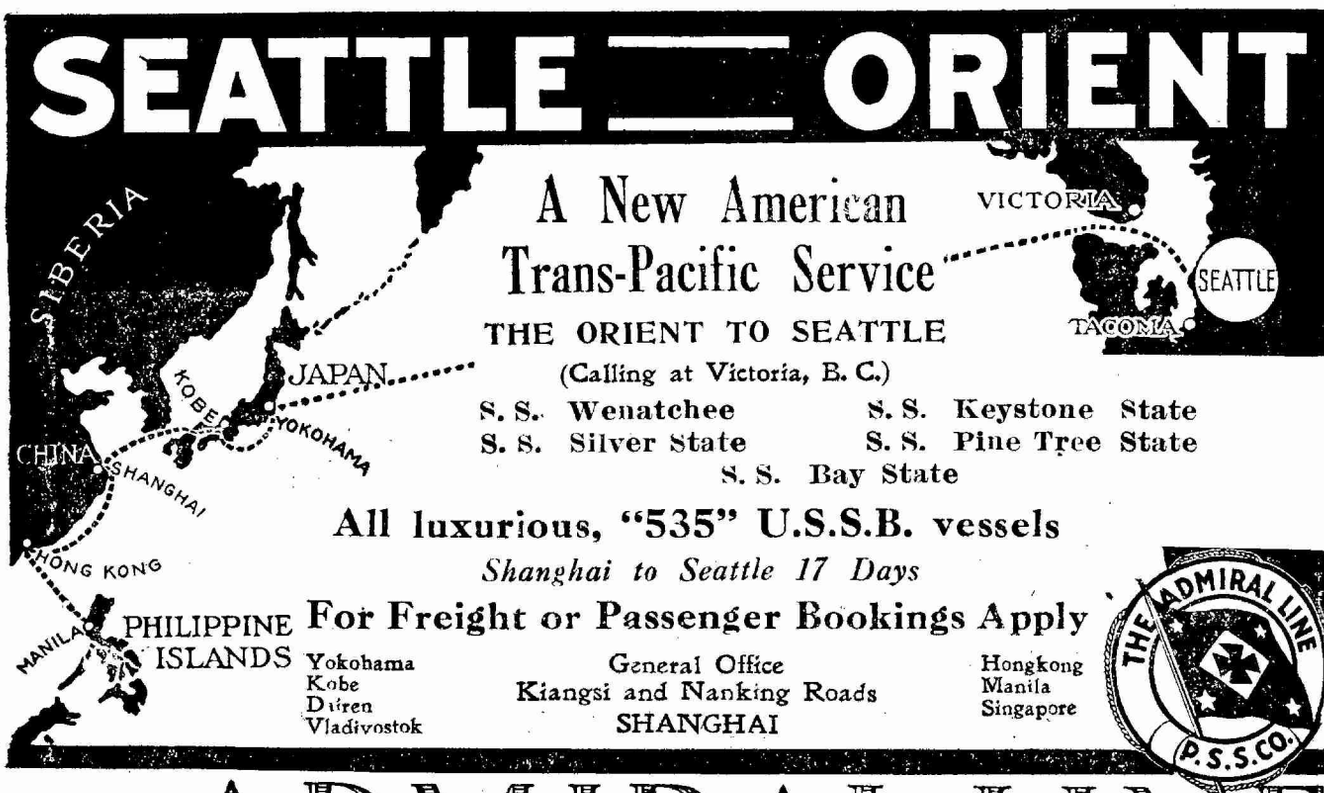

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week in Shanghai. Dean Williams has been reelected president of the Worlds Press Congress and is making a tour of the Far East in the interest of this organization. During his stay in Shanghai he was entertained by the Chinese Press Association, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the *Shun Pao*, *Sin Wan Pao*, *Shih Pao*, *Shang Pao* the Pan-Pacific Association, the American University Club, the Chinese Reporters Club, St. John's University, and Shanghai College.

News from North China

Graham Taylor, of Graham Taylor & Co., left Tientsin on December 8 on a business visit to Shanghai.

Dr. Gilbert Reid spoke on the afternoon of December 7, before the Ethical Society on the subject "The Place of Morals in National Prosperity."

The Cercle Sino-Francais of Peking will give a reception in honor of H. E. Comte de Fleurian, the new French Minister to China, on December 10.

A. F. Agateff, chairman of the mission of the Far Eastern Republic to China, returned to Peking on December 6, from a trip to Chita. He has assumed his duties.

Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul General at Tientsin, and Mrs. Funatsu left Tientsin on the afternoon of December 5 for Shanghai where he will take up his new post.

The Peking American School has acquired a piece of land for the new building on Kan Mien Hutung. This tract of land has been purchased from London Missionary Society.

A minstrel show staged on the evening of December 8, by the American Marines in the auditorium of the Peking Union Medical College and was enjoyed by a good sized audience.

Mr. Petithuguenin, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and Mrs. Petithuguenin, left Peking on the morning of December 9 for Shanghai and expect to be back on the December 20.

According to authentic estimate of the Administration of the Lung-Hai Railway, $380,000 was lost due to the week's strike of the railway workers who demanded the discharge of the Chief Engineer.

The third lecture of the Peking Union Medical College lecture course will be given on the evening of December 9 in the college auditorium. Grover Clark will speak on the topic, "The Dawn of History."

The Mongolian Peoples' government has approved of the constitution and by-laws for instituting a "Palace of Literature and Science." The best intellectual forces of Mongolia will contribute to this palace.

Dr. Adolph Boye, new German Minister to China, in company with von Borch and Mr. Sebrend, was received in audience by President Hsu on the morning of December 7. Dr. Boye presented his credentials.

The death in France of Prince N. A. Koudacheff, former Russian Minister to China, has been officially confirmed. A memorial service will be held at the Chapel of the Russian Legation Compound on the morning of December 10.

By a Presidential Mandate issued on December 9, Dr. Chung Shih-ming has been appointed the Vice-Minister of Finance and concurrently director-general of the Salt Administration and the inspector-general of the Salt Gabelle.

A tea party was given by ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling, chairman of the Chinese-Russian Famine Relief Association, at the Central Park on December 5. The party was attended by many prominent Chinese representing both the people and the government.

A committee is being organized in Tientsin and is making appeal to the community to help the 250,000 children of all ages who are orphans, left helpless without food, shelter and care, as the result of massacres that took place in Poland, Ukraine, and white Russia.

Dr. Paul Monroe, who is now visiting at Tientsin, gave an address to a large number of students of middle and higher schools at the local Y. M. C. A. building on the afternoon of December 8. His address was interpreted by Dr. Ling Ping, dean of Nan Kai College.

There will be an exhibition of painting by Miss Mary Mullikin on December 14, 15 and 16 at the Institute of Fine Arts. Miss Mullikin studied under Whistler and Mucha in

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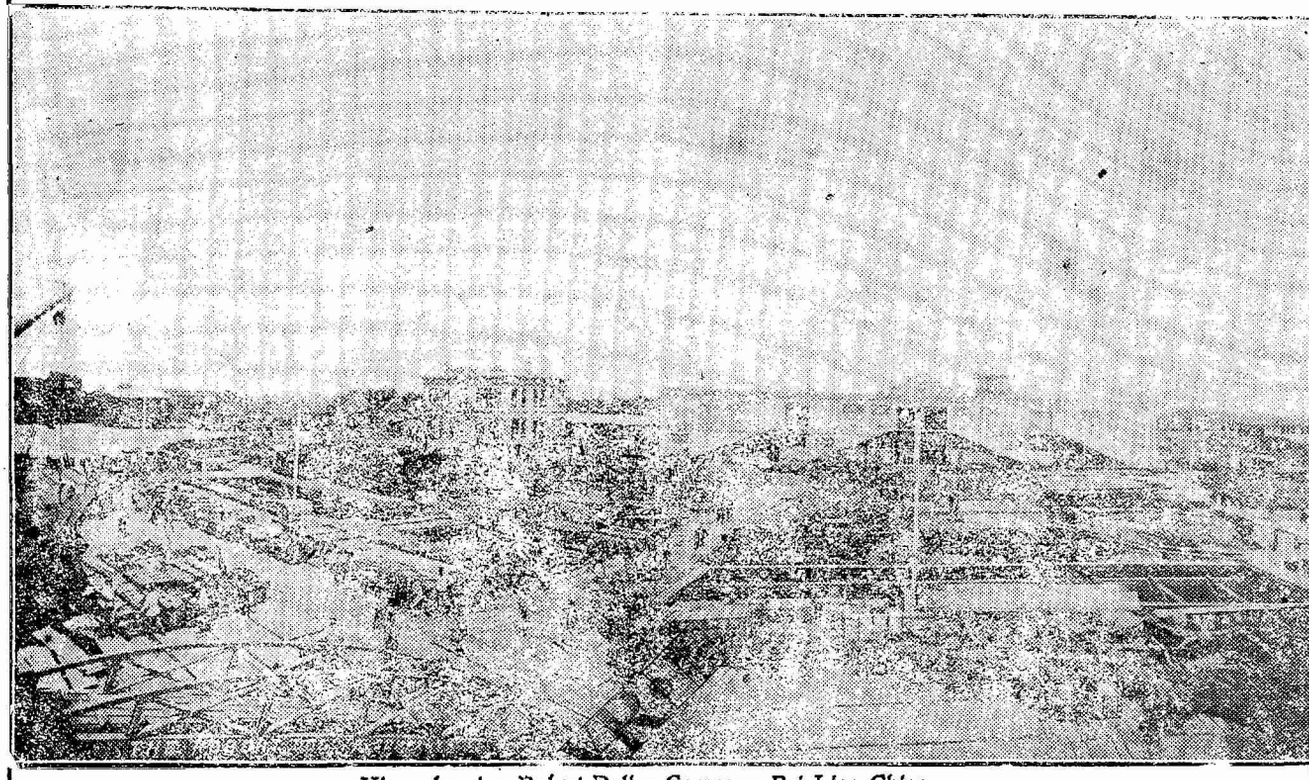

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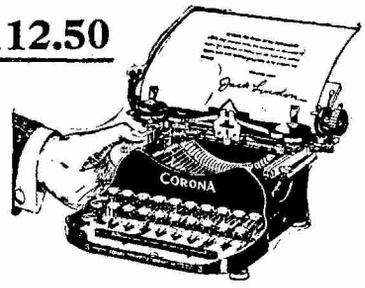

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Paris, under Walter Crane at the Royal Academy of Arts, London, and has exhibited widely in America and France.

Bank of Communication's bank notes marked "Tientsin H." held in Peking by the Bank have been recently destroyed to the value of $2,367,129.00 This is the result of the strong appeal of the Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin against further issuing of the said notes by the Peking Authorities.

By a Presidential Mandate issued on December 9, the resignation of Chang Shou-ling, director-general of the Wine Administration, President Hsu's "treasurer," has been accepted. And in his position Wong Shih-yuan, former Vice-Minister of Finance, who is Tsao's man, has been appointed.

The Ministry of Communications has appointed its Vice-Minister Shih-jang, as chairman of the famine relief committee attached to the Ministry, and Dr. C. C. Wang as vice-chairman. The members of the committee include; J. E. Baker, Mr. Nagayama and H. P. Destelan, co-director general of posts.

In the recent campaign for the Christian Student Work of Peking, a total of $4,700 was raised or $1,600 more than the original quota of the drive. This surplus will be put into a fund in which there is now $4,000 of which the interest will be used for the establishment of scholarships for the training of student workers.

The Peking government has invited Marshals Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun to visit Peking. Their presence at the Capital is said to be required in connection with the government's plan to draw up a temporary budget and provide funds to carry on over the coming New Year. It is reported that both have accepted this invitation.

Owing to the non-payment of their salary for number of months, the lower grade employes of the different government institutions are driven to starvation. It is true that some of them are pulling rickshaws at night in order to make a living for themselves and their dependents. The strikes of the several Ministries have proved to be of no avail.

According to the latest investigation made by the Abbot Hsienfa of the Peitu Temple, there are at present in Peking and its surrounding villages upwards of ten thousand poor people who could not leave their sheds owing to lack of clothing in the chilly winter so that they could not even go to the official gruel shed where they can get some congee or rice.

A demonstration against direct negotiations over the Shantung question between the Japanese and Chinese delegates at Washington will be held by the students of all schools of Peking on December 12. This was decided through a resolution passed on December 8, at a meeting of the Students Union which had been specially called to discuss the Shantung question.

Severe criticism being directed against the government since the commencement of the discussion of the Shantung question outside the Washington Conference between the Japanese and Chinese delegations, the government is reported to be drawing up a statement giving a detailed account of how the issue to be discussed between the representatives of the two countries.

Lin Chang-ming, ex-Minister of Justice, who has recently returned from his tour to Europe and America, was received in audience by President Hsu the other day. Mr. Lin made a verbal report of the political situation of the West and the position that China holds internationally in the Washington Conference. It is reported that he has been offered the portfolio of Education.

The Peking American School is endeavouring to raise $100,000 in its campaign from December, 10 to 17. On the new building of the school is to be spent $75,000. The necessary equipment will require $15,000. The remaining $10,000 is for land. The Rockfeller Foundation has promised $40,000 to the fund contingent upon the remaining $60,000 being raised from other sources by the first of the year,

Dr. Walter Williams left Peking on the morning of December 9, arrived at Tientsin on 11:30 o'clock went to A. B. C. Club to attend a luncheon party given in his honour by Pan Fu, and left Tientsin for Pukow by express. He was seen off at the Peking station by a number of his former students and at Tientsin Station by a large number of his Chinese friends including ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-lin.

The government has to secure the sum of $15,000,000 for the payment of interest and the repayment of capital for loans and bonds for the present month. Five million are required for the Seventh Year Short Term Loan Bonds; two million for the Third Year Loan Bonds; two million and seven hundred thousand for the Consolidated Loan Bonds, besides a number of other loans of smaller amount.

A consignment of railway equipment belonging to the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and purchased abroad has been

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19-121

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J. W. McFerran, Manager
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19-122

held up by the Tientsin Customs Office for duty of Tls, 40,000. The Ministry of Communications lacks the funds with which to pay the charges and the Customs Administration has declined to release the material and charge the customs duty up to the Ministry for fearing of setting a bad precedent.

The women student of the Yenching University will present Shakespere's Twelfth Night on the evenings of December 19 and 20, in the auditorium of the Union Medical College. The play has been translated into Chinese by Miss Ruth Cheng, a graduate of the college, who completed her education in England. The coaching is being done by Miss Lane who was also the coach for "The Bluebird" which was given last year.

It is announced by the executive committee of the American Red Cross that Mrs. C. H. Corbett has been appointed its representative on a committee that has been formed for the relief of destitute foreign women in Peking. The Red Cross Committee has further allocated to this work the sum of $100 with the provisions that the Federated Women's Club Committee only call on the treasurer of the Peking Red Cross in case of necessity.

Rear-Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, commanding the Yangtze patrol of the United States Navy, was entertained at tea by the members of the International Press Association of Peking in the association's quarters on the afternoon of December 6. Admiral Bullard gave some interesting details of the growth of the United States naval radio service. He was heard with keen interest and accorded a hearty vote of thanks at the conclusion of his discourse.

The opium, morphia and other narcotics confiscated by the Local Court of Peking were burnt on December 3 outside the Temple of Agriculture. From November 30, 1920 to the end of October this year, 1,126 cases dealing with opium and morphia were presented to the court. The amounts burnt included 13,137 ounces of opinm, 13.4 ounces and 874 parcels of morphia, 1,666.38 ounces and 42 parcels of "Golden Pills," and 4,204 ounces of other narcotics.

Luck has turned to the "Grand Old Man," General Chiang Kwei-ti, when he was approached by Tsao Kun's chief secretary to send his old troops, the Yi Chun, to reinforce the defence of Chihli and Honan. It is said that Marshal Tsao is conscious of the insufficiency of the defence measures in these two provinces owing to the despatch of the northern troops to the Yangtze Valley, and for that reason he has to send his chief secretary to solicite the help of the old general.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been officially informed by the Belgium Minister, M. M. R. Everts, of the effect that the Belgian government has sanctioned the petition of the missionaries in China for establishing a Chungshih University in Tientsin with 500,000 francs. The university has been registered in the Ministry of Education of Belgium and an allowance of 200,000 francs has been granted annually. The Chinese Foreign Office is being requested to indorse it.

Statement showing position of notes issue and preserve of the Tientsin office of the Bank of China at the close of business on December has been given to the public by Thomson Brothers Stedman, chartered accountants and auditors, as follows:

Notes in circulation	$2,065,107.50
Silver Dollars in Treasury	1,828,937.35
Held in Current account by other banks	862,718.66
Securities at estimated market value	1,991,946,95

It is interesting to note that all the vernacular papers in Peking are carrying an announcement from the daughter-in-law of the acting Minister of Education, Ma Lin-yi, to the effect that she wants a position as maid-servant. The reason she gives is that after her father-in-law was promoted to the portfolio of education, his son, her, husband, with whom she had lived more than twenty years, rejected her and has repeatedly approached the court for divorce. Her husband's requests did not meet the approval of the courts, but she cannot maintain herself and therefore is willing to be a maidservant outside.

Thirty representatives of twenty-six Chinese organizations of Tientsin met on the afternoon of December 8 in the Chamber of Commerce Building and resolved to send three telegrams, one to the Chinese Delegation in Washington, one to the "Peoples' representative" at Washington, and one to all organizations in various parts of China, opposing any settlement of the Shantung Question which did not provide that (1) The Twenty-one demands must be cancelled, (2) The Shantung railroad must be unconditionally returned to China, (3) The arrangement made with Japan permitting her to construct a railway from Shuntefu to Tsinan must be cancelled, and (4) All rights and privileges taken over by Japan from Germany in Shantung must be returned to China.

Peking, December 9, 1921.

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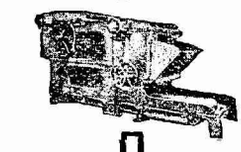
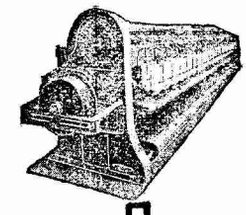

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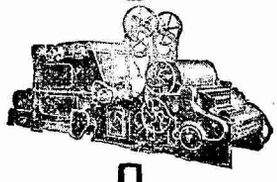
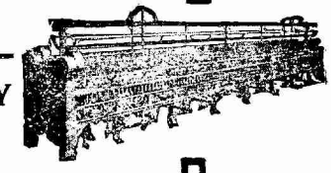

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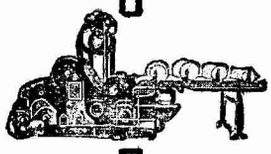
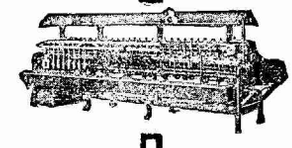

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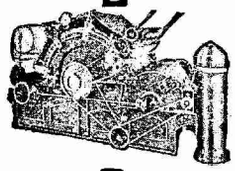
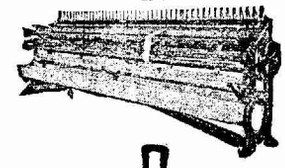

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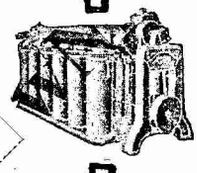
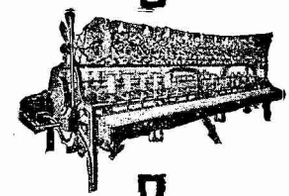

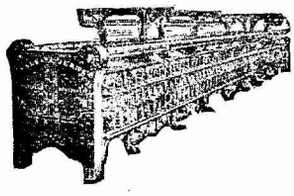
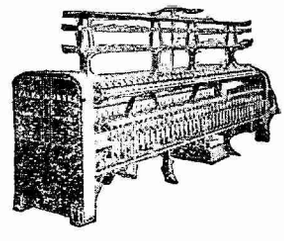
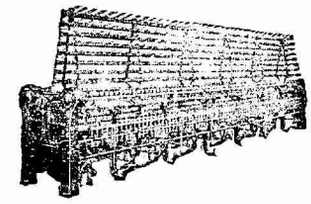

United States Ship

Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Hongkong and Manila

West Jena, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (5)
West Chopaka, Shanghai, Jan. 20. (5)

For San Francisco
Via Japan and Seattle

West Orowa, Shanghai, Jan. 22. (5)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec. 27. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Jan. 10. (1)

From San Francisco
Japan ports

West Jena, Shanghai, Dec. 15. (5)
West Chopaka, Shanghai, Jan. 18. (5)

From Seattle
Japan ports

West Jester, Shanghai, Jan. 1. (15)
West Orowa, Shanghai, Dec. 18. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

West Orowa, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (5)
Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 3. (1)
West Jester, Shanghai, Jan. 15. (15)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 17. (1)
Wenatche, Shanghai, Jan. 31. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
Tsingtau, Takubar, Dairen.

Vinita, Shanghai, Jan. 1. (10)

From Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.

Vinita, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (10)
West Cayote, Shanghai, Jan. 12. (10)

For New York

Wytheville, Shanghai, Dec. 20. (1)

United States Shipping Board vessels ply between ports on all the great ocean highways. The vessels operated are of new construction and managed by responsible American shipping companies for the benefit of world commerce.

Every leading port in the world is constantly receiving goods from America and every principal port is sending its products and manufactures from a hinterland to American ports where a market will be found for them.

All vessels constructed for the Shipping Board will ultimately come under private American ownership. The boats were constructed to fill the gap left in the worlds shipping during and after the close of the great war. They are the product of the shipyards in America where no expense was spared to build the best, and thousands of American workmen did their utmost to produce seaworthy boats. The construction of these boats was financed through the issuance of American Government bonds and the American people holding these bonds are vitally interested in the development of American foreign commerce.

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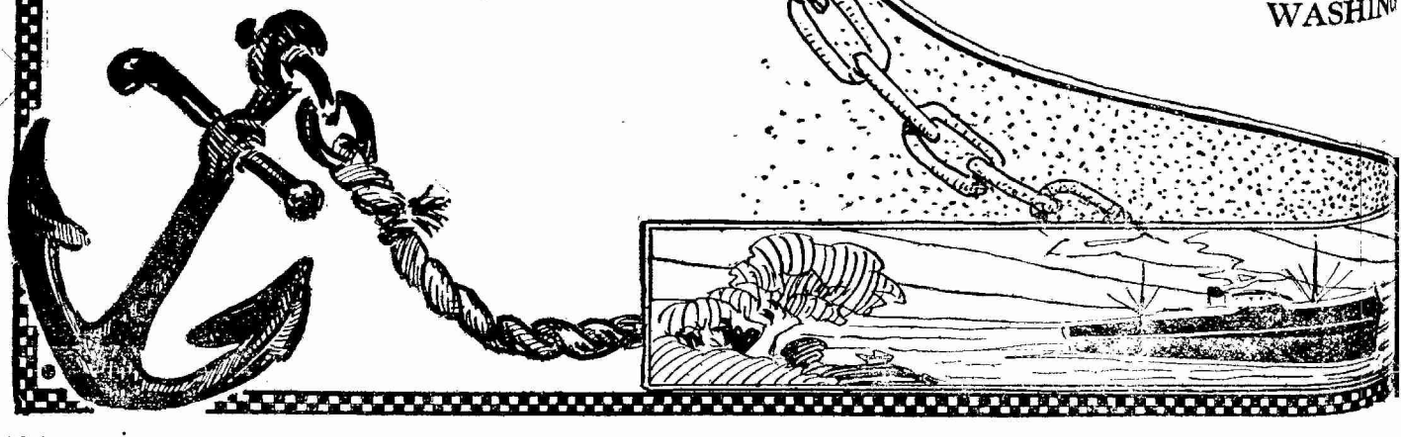

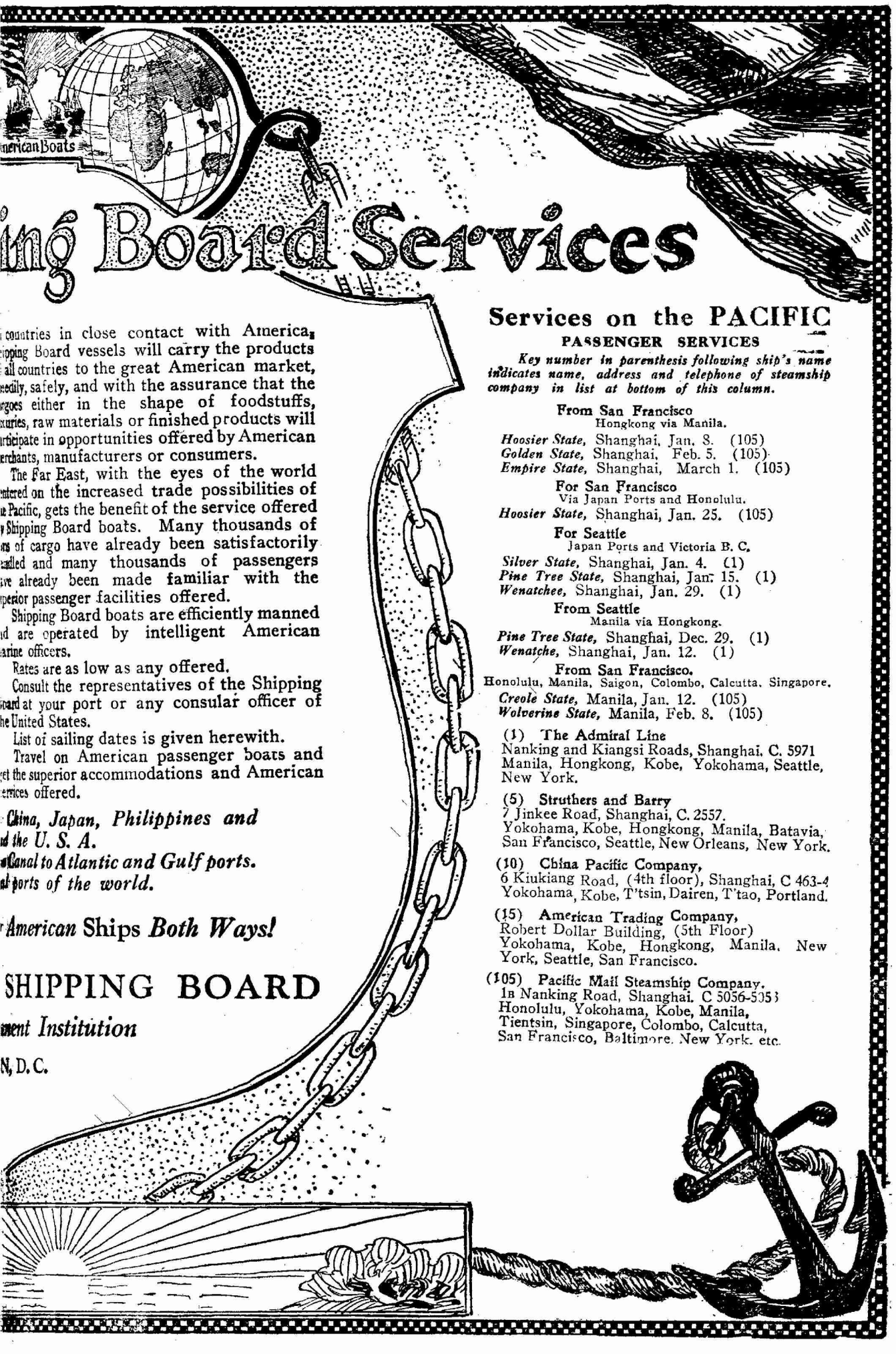

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countries in close contact with America, ipping Board vessels will carry the products all countries to the great American market, eedily, safely, and with the assurance that the rgoes either in the shape of foodstuffs, xuries, raw materials or finished products will rticipate in opportunities offered by American erchants, manufacturers or consumers.

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Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

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Hongkong via Manila.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 4. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 15. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Jan. 29. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.

Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (1)
Wenatche, Shanghai, Jan. 12. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.

Creole State, Manila, Jan. 12. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 8. (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai, C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Barry**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company.**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

19-125

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News from Central China

Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, commander of the Yangtze Patrol of the U. S. Navy, left Hankow on Tuesday for Peking where he will meet Dr. Schurman, the American Minister. As the low water season of the Yangtze has set in, the *U. S. S. Wilmington* has also left for Shanghai.

The St. Andrews Ball last Wednesday at Hankow was admitted to be one of the most successful balls ever organized by the St. Andrew's Society of Hankow. The ball took place in the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, where a gathering of the clans in Hankow enjoyed themselves with the dances and music of the evening.

Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, secretary of the foreign department of the Friends Mission of London, is at present conducting a series of religious lectures in the Wuhan cities. He is a noted advocate of world conciliation of London, and his lectures are chiefly on the topic of international peace and brotherhood, which he interprets through the eye of a minister.

General Lu Yung-ting, the routed Tuchun of Kwangsi province who was ousted from that province, by Canton troops, has suggested to General Wu Pei-fu to enlist the ex-Kwangsi troops now under Shen Hung-ying, which are now stationing at Liuyang, Hunan. General Lu also proposed that they should be reorganized to form a part of General Wu Pei-fu's national armies.

The Civil Governor of Wuchang has instructed the magistrate of Hankow to take steps to prohibit the growing morphia traffic in the foreign concessions of Hankow, where morphia business is being carried on a large scale by the so-called dispensaries of foreign drugs. Other narcotic preparations are also found in most of the dispensaries, according to the civil governor.

A telegram was received from General Wu Pei-fu at Loyang, Honan, by General Hsiao Yao-nan this week announcing that he would not visit Hankow until December 15, as he was busily engaged in settling problems connected with the raising of military funds from various sources. He is reported as having disapproved of the proposal of leading an expedition against the Canton government.

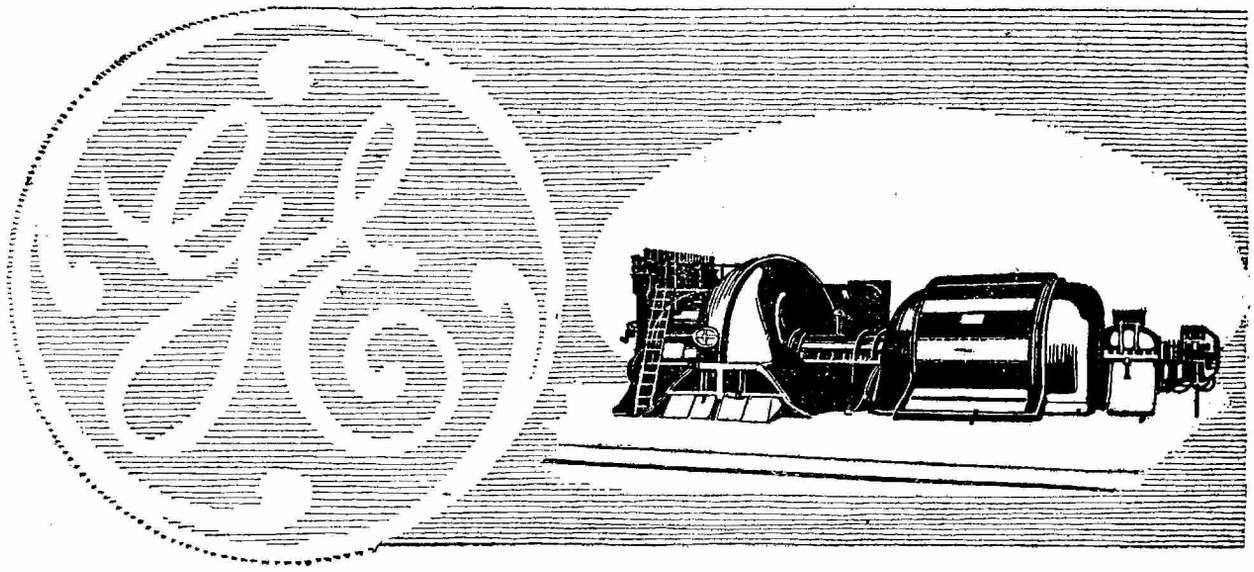
Regarding the charge made upon General Wu Pei-fu that during the Hupeh-Hunan war last summer, he gave orders for breaking the dikes at Kingkow, Hupeh, as a military expediency, the report has been confirmed at an authoritative foreign source at Hankow. Several adjoining districts near Kingkow were completely inundated, and the loss of lives is also reported to be terrible.

M. Louis Perrier, who was formerly engineer-in chief of the Suez Canal Board of Engineers, has been visiting Hankow from Shanghai since Wednesday. Mr. Perrier recently visited Shanghai for attending the harbor commission meeting for the improvement of harbour facilities of the port of Shanghai and the Whangpoo river. Mr. Perrier is enroute to Peking for a business trip

The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Wuchang and Hankow have sent a joint appeal to the Peking government, addressed to the President, and the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture-Commerce, urging that the government should stand firm with the proposal made by the Chinese delegation at Washington for revoking China's tariff autonomy and abolishing international intervention in China's national revenue affairs.

A sensation was created in Hankow by the report that Szechuen leaders had been acting in league with Chen Shu-fan, the routed Tuchun of Shensi province, in their attempt to renew vigorous military campaign and invasion into Hupeh from the Upper Yangtze stretches. The allied land forces will attack Hupeh via Tangyang and Yuan An, while simultaneously and attack will be directed against Ichang from Patung.

Liu Tsen-en, Civil Governor of Hupeh, has abolished the Hsiakow district opium inspectorate in Hankow and



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11-70

19-127

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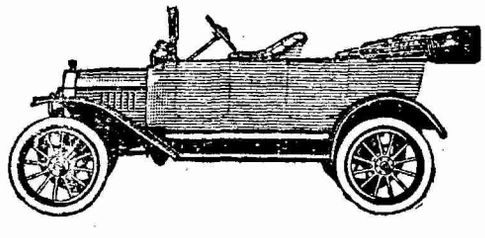

19-128

Wuchang, by establishing three inspectorates in the districts of Ichang, Shasi, and Laohokow. It is claimed that as Ichang and Shasi are the entrances of Szechuen opium into Hupeh and Laohokow is the principal forwarding center of the drug from Shensi and Honan, this will effectively suppress opium traffic at the sources of production.

A political agreement has been reached between General Chen Chiung-ming, of the Canton government, and Tuchun Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi province providing measures for the effective suppression of bandits along the Kiangsi-Kuangtung borders. It is also reported that Tuchun Chen has agreed to keep quite the routed Kwangsi troops now under Shen Hung-ying in Hunan and Kiangsi on condition that Canton forces leave Kiangsi alone.

General Wu Pei-fu has sanctioned the proposal to establish the post of inspectorate-general of native customs and likins in Hupeh province, in the hope of, it is alleged, raising more fund to finance his military plans. The nominee of the newly created post will be filled, beginning with January 1 of next year, by one of Wu Pei-fu's favorites. To stamp out the abuse of squeezing of likin collectors is offered as the purpose for the new post.

Chinese wine and tobacco dealers in Hankow threaten to strike and close down their shops in the event of officials attempting to introduce the new taxation tariff calling for additional tax on wine and tobacco for General Wu Pei-fu's military expenditures. A new director-general for wine and tobacco revenues of Hupeh has been appointed by General Wu Pei-fu to take over the collectorates from the old chief, so that he can put the new tariff into force.

Further evidence has come to hand of the pro-south proclivity of General Chao Heng-ti, Commander of Hunan and the key man of the Peking vs Canton situation. An emissary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has recently arrived in Changsha to ascertain General Chao's attitude toward Dr. Sun's expedition against Peking. Chao is being urged by Dr. Sun's emissary to abrogate the Yochow peace covenant concluded with General Wu Pei-fu after the defeat of Hunan troops last summer.

The excessive issue of the Hupeh Provincial Bank's cash notes by order of General Wu Pei-fu is causing appalling depreciation of that currency in Hankow, where the havoc involves all native business men who transact in term of cash currency. The rate of exchange of cash-note for silver has declined considerably, having dropped from Tls. 0.44 to Tls. 0.39 for a cashnote of 1,000 cash. Native business in generally is being seriously affected by the sharp decline of this local paper currency.

Dr. William D. Murray, for forty years secretary of the foreign department of the Interntional Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, is now visiting Hankow and Wuchang on his tour of inspection of Y. M. C. A. work in the Far East. He has recently visited Japan, Korea and other parts of China. On Friday night, he was entertained at dinner by members of the boards of directors and managers of the Wuhan Y. M. C. A., when were present all foreign secretaries of Wuchang and Hankow.

Thirty four Chinese organizations of Hankow are planning a street parade and demonstration to be held next week in connection with the Washington Conference resolutions with respect to China's problems. About three thousand townspeople will parade in the native city as well as foreign Concessions in Hankow as a popular demonstration against foreign intervention of Chinese affairs and particularly against direct negotiations between China and Japan on the Shantung issue as reported from Washington.

Beginning from December 20, all charges on tea transported from Hankow to Kalgan through the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways will be reduced by 20 percent. Business in brick and black tea between Mongolian ports, chiefly Kalgan, and Hankow has been revived somewhat with the enlivened market prospect in Kalgan and Hankow, and the improved through traffic arrangements on the above railway lines. Fairly large quantities of black tea have recently been forwarded to Urga and Kalgan, from Hankow.

The subordinates of General Wu Pei-fu at Hankow sent another threatening order to C. T. Hsia, director of the land development department of the Peking-Hankow Railway at Hankow, ordering him to vacate his office on December 1. The successor appointed by General Wu Pei-fu is trying to force him out, so that he may take the office and collect and squeeze more money for General Wu Pei-fu. Mr. Hsia has however, again been instructed by Peking to remain in office since negotiations are under discussion with General Wu.

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The province of Hunan has now become the key to the Peking as Canton political situation in China. But in this province, its commander-in-chief, General Chao Heng-ti, seems to be serving two masters at one time: he is keeping on friendly terms with Dr. Sun Yat-sen of Canton and General Wu Pei-fu of the North. He is reported to have wired Dr. Sun offering his help in Canton' expedition against Peking. The military leaders of Hunan are said to be resentful of Wu Pei-fu's highhandedness in placing heavy troops at Yochow, the northern gateway to Hunan.

The military and civil governors of Wuchang have announced that in view of the existing famine in about thirty districts in Hupeh, famine relief work should be started at once in order to tide over the winter crisis of the famine situation. According to official reports from the famine districts, the affected were mostly inundated by the breaking of dikes along the Han River during last summer, when a summer war was on in Central China. For the purpose of relieving famine sufferers, the Peking government has advanced $10,000 to be distributed in Hupeh province.

Owing to opposition being aroused among Chinese merchants in this center against the military control of the Wuchang Cloths, Cotton, Silk and Hemp Factories, now operated by Tso Hsin Corporation, General Wu Pei-fu and Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan are reported to have turned down the proposal made by retired military officers of Hupeh that these factories be placed under the management of retired officers for the benefit of disbanded soldiers. Upon the expiration of the term of lease contracted with the Tso Hsin Corporation, the authorities will offer the management to any industrial organization that may present the most favorable terms.

Students of the Wuchang Teachers College gave a reception in Hankow to Chinese newspaper men of Hankow who have helped them considerably in their recent campaign for school fund in Peking. The local press were well represented, and hearty thanks and appreciation were offered them by representatives of that college. It is now announced that the Tuchun of Hupeh, after repeated requests, has consented to appropriate every month $15,000 from the provincial wine and tobacco revenues, beginning with January next year. General Wu Pei-fu has likewise promised to help make good the arrears of teachers' salaries and other expenses of the last seven months of this year.

About four thousand ricksha coolies of the foreign concessions at Hankow went on strike on the morning of December 1, when ricksha companies in the concessions raised their rate of lease from 800 to 1,000 cash each ricksha, a day. The force of the strike remains unshaken for four days, during which time not a single ricksha has been seen anywhere in the concessions. Up the time of writing the situation remains unchanged, although the municipal authorities are stepping into the breach in order to effect a compromise. The harmony of action on the part of 4,000 coolies incidentally illustrates that organized labor troubles are just as likely to grow in China as in any other country.

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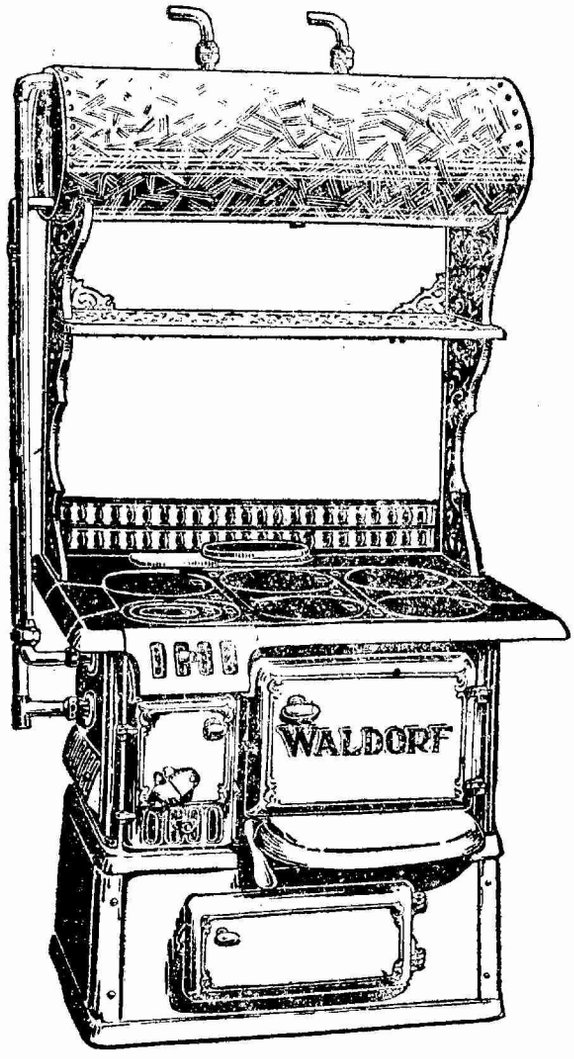

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In reply to a telegram sent by the Hankow Association of All Unions on November 24, Alfred S. K. Sze, Wellington V. K. Koo, and Wang Chung-hui addressed the following cablegram on November 28 to the Hankow Association:— "We assure you delegation doing utmost get removed all limitation on our sovereignty so that China may hereafter freely develop herself without fear foreign aggression and without restraints on her autonomous powers. Sze Koo Wang." The above cablegram from Washington to Hankow gave the largest amount of satisfaction to the thirty-one civilian organization composing the Hankow Association of All Unions. The message was given city-wide publicity by Chinese newspapers in Hankow.

A severe famine is reported from Hunan province where according to information collected by an International Famine Relief Committee, about fifty districts are suffering 50 percent loss of their normal crops, while no less than twenty are facing a shortcoming in their crops of from 20 to 50 percent. Foreign missionaries in Hunan are helping in arranging famine relief measures, for which an international committee for famine relief in Hunan has been organized. A circular telegram has recently been sent out to Peking and other famine relief agencies in the provinces calling for relief fund to be raised in other cities and appropriated from the famine surcharges levied last year by the Ministry of Communications.

A mob of rickshaw coolies who had been on strike since December 1, broke into the French Concession in the morning of December 7, attacking the French police station, municipal building and rickshaw companies. The strike was against the additional charge of 200 cash to the original 800 cash for daily lease of rickshaw. Three Chinese organizations in Hankow mediated and settled the strike peacefully on that day on the following conditions; (1) for the first three days after strike rickshaws shall be given to the coolies without charge, (2) the old rate of 800 cash shall be in force for two succeeding weeks pending a final settlement, (3) a committee shall be appointed to consist of representatives of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., Chamber of Commere of Hankow and the Hankow Association of All Unions, as well as the Rickshaw Owners Association and the rickshaw coolies, to investigate into the matter in attempt to find a final settlement which shall be subject to the approval of Chinese and foreign authorities of Hankow. The coolies have agreed at a mass meeting to give over the first three days' money to the Y. M. C. A. to be used as the foundation fund for the organization of a Rickshaw Coolies Association. The committee was duly named, and had its first session yesterday at the Hankow Y. M. C. A.

Under the pretext of giving work to unemployed soldiers retired or disbanded from service, the military authorities of Wuchang, with the approval of General Wu Pei-fu, are trying to get hold of the primier industrial plant of this center, the Provincial Cotton, Silk, Cloth and Factories, generally known in Hankow as the Four Factories of Wuchang. These factories, started by the late Viceroy Li Hung-chang of Hupeh, are now operated by the Tso Hsin Corporation, a financial and industrial organization em-

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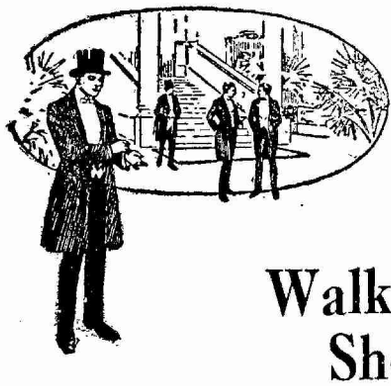

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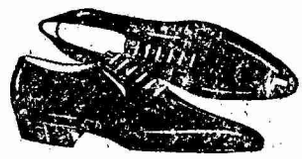

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bodying prominent merchants and industrial magnates of Wuhan. The annual net profits of the factories range from Tls. 450,000 in 1913 to Tls. 4,000,000 in 1920. Because of the attractive returns, ex-Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, who gave the lease to the Tso Hsin Corporation, always turned upon the director-general of the factories for financial assistance whenever he needed money. Now the successors of Wang Chan-yuan, General Wu Pei-fu and Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, are more desperately short of money, but when they have fallen back on the factories for financial help, they found the director-general less loyal to them than to his previous lord, hence their intention to take back the factories under government management. The term of lease to the Tso Hsin Corporation is to expire soon, and instead renewing it, the military authorities are arranging to operate the factories themselves.

Hankow, December 10, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 9. Canton reports says Dr. Sun Yat Sen has arrived at Kuelin on his march against the North.——Wu Pei-fu expresses his disapproval of an aggressive campaign against the South.

December 10. Students and merchants mass meeting at Shanghai expresses disspproval of Chinese people with regard to Shantung procedure.

December 11. 12,000 students call on Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for information regarding the Shantung question.——Hangchow and Nanking students hold demonstrations.

December 12. Walter Williams, President of the World Press Congress, visits Shanghai.

December 13. Whangpoo Consultative Commission advises rentention and improvement of port of Shanghai.

JAPAN

December 10, Tokio shaken by severe earthquake.

December 14. Tokio dispatch says Japanese Advisory Council has announced that troops must stay in Siberia until next summer.

GENERAL

December 8. Ireland question settled as country is given dominion status as the Irish Free State.——President Harding urges funding of allied debt to United States in message to Congress.——French Senate upholds Briand.

December 9. Secretary of War Weeks of U. S. recommends large reserve military establishment.

December 10. De Valera announces he is unable to accept treaty of peace either for Dail Eireann or for the country.——King pardons 2,500 Irish political prisoners.

December 11. Duke of York appointed Governor-general of Ireland.——Italy refuses to make commercial agreement with Soviet Russia.

December 12. De Valera's opposition to treaty said to be overridden by majority of Irish leaders.

December 13. India will ask British for equality with Ireland, Washington dispatch says.——German deficit totals 161,000,000,000 marks, according to Nauen raport.

December 14. Manuel Quezon, Philippine leader, says Islands need no American protection and do not want it.——Senator Borah introduces resolution demanding an investigation of Consortium and American loans to China.

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CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

Edited by Verne Dyson

Shanghai

Its Second Cotton Mill.—Work has begun on the second mill of the Tung Hua Cotton Mill on Ward Road. The machinery for the new unit has been ordered from the United States.

New Tobacco Factory.—Twenty mow of land have been purchased in the Yangtzepoo district by the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company for a new factory. A great quantity of machinery for manufacturing cigarette will be installed in the plant.

Exports of silk.—For several weeks silk exports from Shanghai to Japan, Europe and America have shown an increase in volume with rising prices. The local advance in price is attributed largely to the higher price in Japan. The exports of silk from this port to the United States for the four weeks, ending November 29 were:

White steam filatures	102,700 pounds
White silks	80,667 „
Tussahs	8,800 „

Iron Works.—The China Iron Works, organized by Yung Tsoong-ching and associates, with a capital of $300,000 is building a plant on Wengtsaopang Creek, near the western limits of Woosung City. The charter has been approved by the Board of Agriculture and Commerce.

Cement at Lunghua.—A large cement plant is to be built near the historic Lunghua Pagoda. The site has been purchased by Dr. Liu Oong-seng, a merchant. Machinery has been ordered from abroad, and an application has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking for registration.

42,801,816 Eggs.—The number of fresh eggs exported from Shanghai for the first nine months of the present year shown a marked increase of the corresponding period of the previous two years. Eggs shipped during the July-September quarter, just passed amounted to 42,801,816 pieces, or a total of 191,546,622 for the first nine months of 1821. Eggs exported in the first nine months of 1920 amounted to 136,464,323, and for the corresponding period of 1919 there were 80,717,114 pieces shipped abroad.

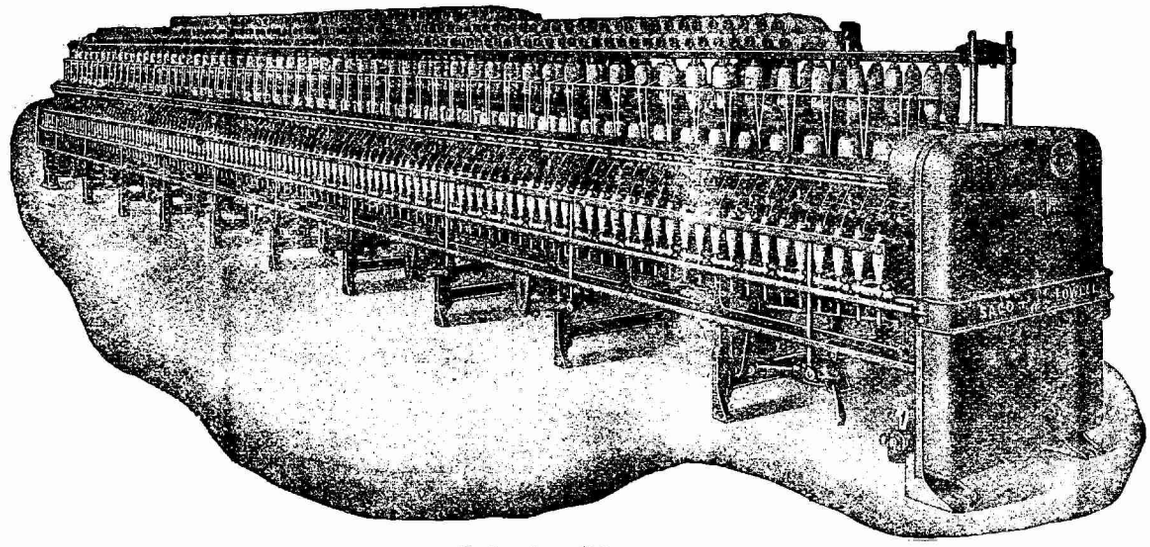
China

150 Railway Bridges.—Orders for 150 railway bridges of various dimensions have been placed with the Netherlands Syndicate, Ltd., in Amsterdam, Holland, by the Chinese government in Peking. A considerable part of the equipment will be supplied by De Vries Robbe & Co. at Gorinchem and the Construction Labor Yards, Ltd., in Amsterdam. The bridges will be on the eastern division of the Lunghai railway. Holland engineers are supervising the construction of this road.

Kaifeng Matches.—The Ta Chung Match Manufacturing Company in Kaifeng now has a daily out-put of twenty-five cases, each containing 1,440 boxes. The match sticks are produced locally, but the sulphur and phosphorus are imported from Japan and Europe. The enterprise is owned jointly by the provisional government and private individuals. The company was organized in 1913 and has a capital of $60,000.

Furs at Mukden.—Various fur dealers in the United States have established permanent branch offices in Mukden which is rapidly becoming an important shipping point for furs. While the furs shipped from Mukden to the United States prior to 1915 were insignificant in value, the furs invoiced through the Mukden American Consulate General last year were valued at G. $2,500.000. To Mukden the furs come from various parts of Manchuria and Mongolia where they are handled first by local dealers who work on a commission basis. Recently 70,000 marmot skins arrived at Kalgan from Urga. It is reported that the Chita government will shortly offer for sale at Chita a lot of furs, valued at G. $500,000. Practically all of the furs shipped from Mukden go to New York City. Raw furs enter the United States duty free and consequently most of the furs from the center are shipped in this form.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

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Chang Tso-lin as a Trader.—It is reported from Peking that General Chang Tso-lin has paid $500,000 for a controlling interest in the Agriculture Trading Company of Harbin. The war lord is planning to expand the activities of the company by spending an additional $2,000,000.

New Mat on the Market.—A successful commercial future is prophesied for a new kind of mat, recently invented by Mr. Shih Hsiang-hsiun of Ningpo, Chekiang. The new product, known as the Kan Lu mat, has been registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The plants furnish the raw material used in the mats. The fine fibres are separated from the coarse, soaked in water and then dried when they are ready to be woven into a fine, silky texture.

Shantung Developing Industry.—Plans for a better exploitation of the mineral, fishery, forestry and agricultural resources of Shantung Province have been formulated by Dien Pu-hsiang, industrial commissioner at Tsinan. His program calls for the following activities:

(1) Operating mines by subscribing a sufficient capital among the people.

(2) Placing the fishing industry on a proper footing by establishing new companies and buying additional fishing boats.

(3) Promoting the lumber industry by encouraging forestry on a large scale.

(4) Extending agriculture by encouraging the people to bring additional lands under cultivation.

Musk's Advancing Prices.—In fifty years the price of China musk has increased enormously in price, reaching the peak in 1906. The price of musk which passed through the Maritime Customs in 1872 was Hk. Tls. 53.27 per catty. The average price during the decade of 1892-1901 was Tls. 169.21. Thereafter there was a rapid increase, reaching Tls. 491.84 per catty in 1906. The average value for last year was Tls. per catty. Tatsienlu is the musk center of China. There methods for inspecting, sorting and preparing musk for buyers continue to be primitive. "Scales are not used; the native buyer relies on his own judgment, placing pods approximately half an ounce in one group, those of three quarters in another and so on until the whole has been graded."

General

Australian Leather.—China and Japan are buying leather from Australia in increasing quantity. It is the result of developing cattle industry of Australia which gives the country prominence in the leather market. The tanneries of Australia formerly were confined almost exclusively to the coarser and cheaper grades of leather, but recently attention was given to the tanning of high-grade skins and with satisfactory commercial results. The prosperity of the industry is reflected in the 17 percent increase in the past five years in the number of persons employed, and an increase of approximately 20 percent in the value of lands, buildings and machinery.

Largest Cement Shipment.—A cargo of 16,000 casks of Portland cement, brought from Triests by a steamer of the Lloyd Triestion line, was received recently by two firms in Singapore. This is said to be largest consignment of cement in one shipment on record in the annals of Far East shipping.

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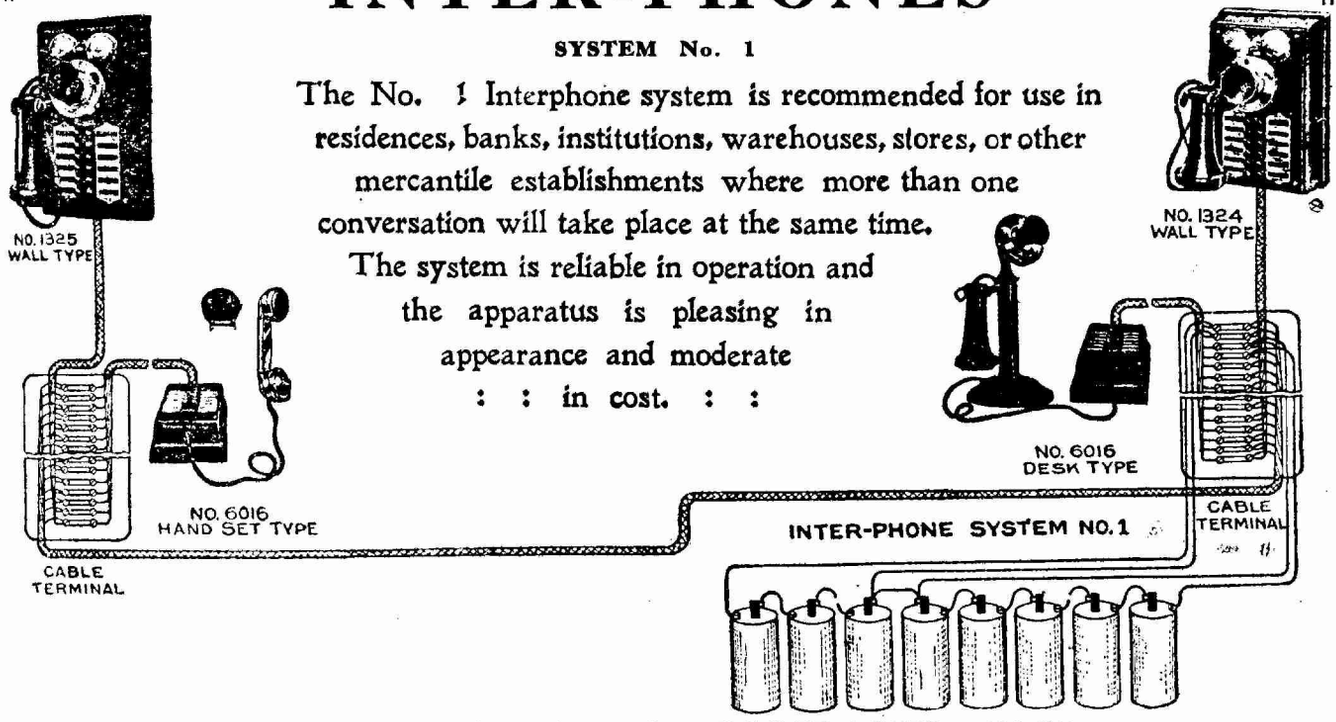

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Tokio

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The cotton market during the past week has been practically dead as far as actual demand for the raw material is concerned. Notwithstanding the enormous profit-taking which was constantly indulged in by those who had been engaged in the short side, the market showed very little resisting power and no rally of consequence has been experienced so far.

We, therefore, see no reason to change our view concerning an unwarranted advance in prices from the present outook, and while it would be hazardous to predict any immediate abandonment of effort to force the market up again, we are of opinion that only temporary success will attend such operations.

Yarn.—The market has been quite firm during the early part of the week, and prices advanced some three to four taels from last week's level. At the close the market seemed to be in favor of steady prices. Business done between mills and dealers are as follows :—

Naigai Mills sold 600 bales Two Donkeys 16's at Tls. 137.00 January/February delivery, 5,500 bales Watermoon 20's and 16's at Tls. 151.00 and 1,000 bales Two Donkeys 16's Tls. 137½ both December/January/February delivery. Wei Tung Mill sold, 1,000 bales Pea-cocks 16's at Tls. 146.00 January/February/March delivery. Yung Yue Mill sold 200 Bales Three Goats 16's at Tls. 143.00 December/January delivery. Oriental Mill sold 200 bales Wedding 16's at Tls. 139.00 January/February/March delivery, and 2,000 bales Wedding 16's at Tls. 135.00 December delivery. Pao Zung Mill sold 1,000 balas Ju Yee 10's and Soo Teenkwan 10's at Tls. 126.00 and 127.00 respectively January/February/March delivery, 1,000 bales Ju Yee 10's and Soo Teenkwan 10's at Tls. 126.00 both Jan./Feb./March delivery, and 4,000 bales Ju Yee 16's at Tls. 145.00 Jan./Feb./Mar. delivery. Ewo Mill sold 5,400 bales 5 man 20's Tls. 151.00, Man & Goat 20's at Tls. 148.00 and 3 Joss 20's Tls. 154.00 all December/January delivery. San Sin Mill sold 3,000 bales Sunlight 16's at Tls. 147.00 December/February delivery. Japan China Mill sold 1,000 bales Phœnix 16's at Tls. 135.00 December delivery and 3,000 bales Phœnix 16's at Uls. 137.00 to Tls, 138.00 January/February/March delivery. Shanghai Mill sold 2,500 bales 2 Tigers 16's at Tls. 141.00 December/February delivery; and Foong Dee Mill sold 2,000 bales Foong Nee 16's Tls. 146.50 December/February delivery. New Business for export, 10's some 8,000 to 9,000 bales in all of 20's., 16's., 14's, and has been recorded.

Liverpool, December 8, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—
Middling American, Spot .....10.71 Pence
" " January .....10.63 "
" " March .....10.56 "
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, December 8, 1921.

New York Market:—January .....17.67 Cents
May .....17.46 "
July.....17.00 "
Spot .....18.10 "
Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, December 8, 1921.

Bombay Market :—
Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 454 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan..... " 307 " "
Fine Oomra, December/January .. " 410 " "
Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow December.....Tls. 31.50
Shanghai December ..... " 28.80
" M-ginned, December..... " 28.00
Taichong December ..... " 30.00
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

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K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, December 7, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	98.10
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.00
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	108½
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	108
New York City		4¼	1965	98½
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common				11¾
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				8.—

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Silk Merchant

Shanghai: The China Steam Filature market has ruled fairly quiet since our last report. Very little business has been done for Europe. A few hundred bales have changed hands for America, on the basis of Taels 1420 for Double Deer and Taels 1260 for Centaure No. 2. Prices remain firm and holders are confident. Cocoons are rather badly assorted and prices advancing.

Tsatlees: A few firms are in the market for May Hun Yue, but no cargo obtainable.

Tussahs: With the exception of a purchase of 100 B/s White Double Elephant grade at Taels 720, March, April, May deliveries, Market has been quiet during the last week. Prices are well maintained and holders unwilling to make concessions.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

10 B/s	China Steam Filature		F. L.	20/22	No. 2	Tls.	1200
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Hyacinth	20/22	2	,,	1100
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Sun Stork	9/11	X. 1	,,	1400
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Bayard	9/11	X. 1	,,	1400
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Factory	9/11	X. 1	,,	1410
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Dah Lun Stork	10/12	X. 1	,,	1400
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Centaure	20/22	No. 2	,,	1260
26 ,,	,, ,, ,,		C. Z.	20/22	2	,,	1200
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,		C. S.	20/22	2	,,	1200
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Gold Lily	20/22	2	,,	1200
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Palm Tree	20/22	X	,,	1200
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,		S. F.	20/22	X. 1	,,	1300
20 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Double Deer	13/15	1-2	,,	1420
40 ,,	,, ,, ,,		W. T. K.	12/22	X. 1	,,	1380
15 ,,	Meinchow Steam Filature		Cock	13/15	1	,,	1150
6 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Dragon Phoenix	13/15	1	,,	1200
6 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Monster & Book	,,	1	,,	1180
10 ,,	,, ,, ,,		Cloud & Stork	,,	1	,,	1200
20 ,,	,, Rereel		Sun Phoenix			,,	1000
4 ,,	Meinchow Steam Filature		Double Deer	,,	1	,,	1350
20 ,,	Tussahs Filatures		Mowtan Peony		1-2	,,	720
10 ,,	,, ,,		Plough		1-2	,,	720
10 ,,	,, ,,		Panama Canal		1-2	,,	720
10 ,,	,, ,,		Long Life		1-2	,,	720
10 ,,	,, ,,		Jack		1-2	,,	720
20 ,,	,, ,,		Apricot Flower		1-2	,,	720
10 ,,	,, ,,		Belfry		1-2	,,	720
10 ,,	,, ,,		Liberty		1-2	,,	720

Shipment up to December 6, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	11200 B/s	11470 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	4489 ,,	399 ,,
White Silks	3886 ,,	4041 ,,
Yellow Silks	8186 ,,	6727 ,,
Tussahs	5335 ,,	3158 ,,

Yokohama: Market remains quiet with very little doing at unchanged prices. Stock is about 17,600 Bales.

Japanese Report:

The Imperial Silk Company's Holdings

The raw silk market showing a very steady rise, some people are again tackling of the possibility of the Imperial Silk Co., trying to dispose of its holdings. In this connection, the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce hold the following view:—

It is at the liberty of the Imperial Silk Co. to dispose of its holdings, and the government may only oversee it whether it will dispose of its goods in a proper way and at a proper time. The present cannot be said to be improper for the

object, for the company may realize a profit by selling its holdings now. Yet it is much doubtful whether the present American demand is so lasting in nature, for there is no sufficient economic basis to insure its long lasting. If the company's management should at once dispose of its holdings without due consideration and the market so much recovering should be brought down considerably, it would be very serious. It may be more advisable for the company's management to look on the situation cooly for a time further, thinking that the truly brisk American demand can be seen only during January, February and March. This year's summer and autumn cocoon crop is estimated at an amount 20 percent less than the figure for the corresponding season of 1920. This will never bring down the price of raw silk hereafter, but will strengthen it further. This may make it unnecessary for the company to hurriedly dispose of its holdings. The authorities do not think the disposal of the company's holdings at any time particularly objectionable, provided that the market remains as much favorable as at present for a time to come.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to November 25th)	108,000	B/s
„ 1920/1921	„	54,000	„
„ 1919/1920	„	122,000	„

Canton, November 30, 1921.

Markets: Since we last reported American buyers entered the market heavily and we witnessed a further advance of first-cost prices prices of $150 per picul.

Transactions amounted to about 4000 bales; of which only 400 bales were longreels. Although reports from Lyons remain good, the high prices asked seem to have checked business.

Stocks: Have been practically cleared thanks to the extensive purchases reported above. Some filatures have re-started working in view of the profitable prices now obtainable.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(May 1st to November 30th)	29,000	B/s
„ 1920/1921	„	10,000	„
„ 1919/1920	„	22,000	„

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19-141

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BARAHONA
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SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

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GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

RUSSIA
MOSCOW } Temporarily Closed
PETROGRAD }

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank

19-142

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, December 14th, 1

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has declined 1½d. during the week 34⅝d. The price for forward delivery is 1¾d. down at 34⅜d.

Our rate for T/T London has followed with a drop of 2½d. to 3/6d. Very little exchange business in connection with imports and exports has been passing, and business in our market has consisted principal of arrangements of funds between Banks, easy money still being in demand, while forward rates in anticipation of silver arrivals, showing weakness. We close uncertain but with an easy tone to the market.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 27,293,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,533,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 22,680,000 an increase of $ 140,000 estimated value in Tls. 43,622,000 as against Tls. 53,200,000 held at this time year.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thurs. Dec. 8	Friday Dec. 9	Sat. Dec. 10	Mon. Dec. 12	Tuesday Dec. 13	We Dec.
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*open clos*
T/T London	3/9.423	3/7½	3/5½ 3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7	3/7
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/7⅝	3/5⅝ 3/7½	3/7½	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/7
4m/s ,,	—	3/8⅛	3/6 3/7⅛	3/7⅛	3/7⅛	3/7⅛	3/7
T/T India	279.202	276¼	261½ 271	271	273	273	26
T/T France	1,051.931	990	925 960	950	960	930	9
T/T N. Y.	75.115	74	71 73½	73½	74	75⅝	7
T/T H'kong	71.346	71½	71½ 71½	72	72	72	7
T/T Japan	64.201	64⅝	67½ 65¼	65¼	65¼	64⅝	6
T/T Batavia	220.567	211	202 209	210½	210½	210	20
T/T Straits	61.250	64	67 64½	64¾	64¾	64¾	6
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A }	4/0.234	3/10½	3/8½ 3/10	3/10	3/10	3/10	3/
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/11	3/9 3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/10½	3/
6m/s ,, ,,	4/1.673	3/11⅝	3/9⅝ 3/11½	3/11¼	3/11¼	3/11¼	3/
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P }	1,151.931	1090	1025 1060	1150	1160	1130	10
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	82.115	81	78 80½	80½	81	82¾	8
4m/s ,, Docs	—	81⅜	78¾ 81¼	81¼	81⅜	83½	8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec.
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	36⅛	34½	34⅝	35⅓	35⅝	34
	G. $. 66¼	G. $. 63¼	G. $. 64¼	G. $. 65½	G $. 66¼	G. $
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 320.20	Tls. 322.20	Tls. 321.90	Tls. 322.30	Tls. 318.70	Tl 31
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	11
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.65	72.625	72.80	72.825	72.90	72.8
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2½%	4½%	4%	6½%	4½%	4

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%
Bank of France rate of discount		5%
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3½%
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3½%
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3⅝%

London on Paris	T/T
London on Germany	T/T
New York on London	T/T
Bombay on London	T/T
Hongkong on ,,	T/T
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, November 30, to December 1, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Nov. Tael 1.19 equal Gold. $1*)

S. S. Siberia Maru, November 18.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.56

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai Bls. 10 ..	,,	9.94

To San Francisco.

Walnuts, in Shell	Pls.	1,875
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	319
Carpets	Pcs.	39

S. S. Wenatchee, November 22.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 30 ..	Pls.	30

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	116
,, Kiukiang	,,	26

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	537
Cotton Waste	,,	6
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	113
Fowls, Frozen	,,	68
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	91
Carpets	Pcs.	48

Foreign Goods.

Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	10

S. S. Omi Maru, from U. S. A., November 8.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 75	Pls.	263

S. S. William Penn, from U. S. A., Nov. 8.

Sheetings:

Grey, 15½ lb, over 100 threads per square inch	Pcs.	3,500
Clocks	,,	87
Leather, Artificial	,,	16
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2,750	Pls.	9,801
Copper Ingots	,,	840
Iron Sheets	,,	78
Emery Powder	,,	3
Glucose	,,	50
Glue, Cow	,,	335
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,020
Paints, Unclassed	,,	38
Paper, Book-cover	,,	7
Paper, Printing	,,	91
Paper Writing	,,	106
Paper, Unclassed	,,	542
Stone Powder	,,	52
Silk Seal, with cotton back	Catties	401
Turpentine	Galls.	416
Cigarettes	Mille	1,000
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 85	Hk. Tls.	17,944

S. S. Shunko Maru, November 22.

To Boston.

Intestines, Pig	Pls.	20

To Derby.

Silk, Refuse:

Shanghai, Bls. 33	Pls.	104.16

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	38.52
Antimony, Regulus	,,	1,260
Camphor Crude	,,	201
Camphor Refined	Pls.	280
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	6
Chinaware, Fine	,,	13
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	926
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	100
Feathers, Fowl	,,	454
Hides, Buffalo	,,	489
Intestines, Pig	,,	239
Intestines, Sheep	,,	22
Oil, Wood	,,	875
Peas, White	,,	3,360
Walnuts in Shell	,,	15
Wool, Sheep's	,,	226
Carpets	Pcs.	75
Hats, Rush	,,	445,800

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	36
Tea, Scented, other Ports	,,	3
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	180
Feather, Duck	,,	179
Oil, Wool	,,	438
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	168

Foreign Goods.

Tea, Ceylon	Pls.	125.64

To South Manchester.

Silk Cocoons, Pierced:

Shanghai, Bls. 17	Pls.	51
Other Ports, Bls. 16	,,	48.90

Silk, Refuse:

Shanghai Bls. 37	Pls.	111.64
Other Ports Bls. 5	,,	15

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19-143

New Books and Publications

Japan by Its Own Writers

What Japan Thinks, edited by K. K. Kawakami. New York: The MacMillian Company: 1921.

IN this day, when propaganda of a private and public nature is rampant in all parts of the world and is being encouraged by governments and institutional interests, for the most part for selfish or ulterior motives, to chance upon a volume bearing the title *What Japan Thinks* immediately gives rise to doubts as to what particular brand of publicity it contains Japan has been such an ardent worker in the fields of publicity of a one-sided nature for such a long period of time that, now that she is being revealed in her true light she, finds many who distrust her.

A reading of *What Japan Thinks*, however, will reveal no ulterior motive and in its presentation it is fair and just, impartial and sincere, recording as it does the writings of prominent men of the nation in magazines and newspapers without comment upon the part of the editor.

The spirit of the editor is clearly reflected in the following paragraph taken from the preface to the volume. "The value of these articles lies in the fact that they were, with a few exceptions, addressed primarily or exclusively to the Japanese. None of them was prepared especially for this book. They were not written for foreign consumption. Their respective authors had no eye upon either the American or European gallery. They show just what the Japanese are talking among themselves on the vital problems of the world and their bearing upon Japan."

The articles comprising the volume are: A World Unsafe for Democracy, by Isoh Yamagata; The Monroe Doctrine and the League of Nations, by Prof. Rikitaro Fujisawa; Mikadoism: a Resume of Professor Uyesugi's Shinsei Nippon No Kensetsum, by R. Oda: Japan's Defective Constitutional Government, by Yokio Ozaki; Liberalism in Japan, by Sakuze Yoshino; Japan's Navalism, by Vice Admiral Tetsutare Sato; Militarism and Navalism in America, by Henry Satoh; Harmony Between East and West, by Premier Takashi Hara; The War's Effect Upon the Japanese Mind, by Prof. Masaharu Anesaki; Illusions of the White Race, by Marquis Okuma; The "White" Problem in Asia, by an Anonymous Writer; The Japanese Question in America, by Baron Shimpei Goto; Can Japan be Christianized?, by M. Zumoto. An appendix contains material with reference to the Yap controversy and comment from the Japanese press upon it.

Readers in the Far East will undoubtedly find many articles with which they are familiar, they having been translated in and commented upon in the *Japan Advertiser*, the *Japan Chronicle* and elsewhere. However, this volume was intended for consumption among the English reading peoples and to many of them it will come as a distinct shock for the selections range from violent Mikadoistic imperialism to a more enlightened and modern liberalism. The editor has ably made a cross section of the Japanese press in its expression of opinion. The men by whom the articles are written are among the leading figures of journalism, politics, education and commerce of Japan and their expression can therefore be taken, since all are translations from the Japanese, as accurate reflections of the workings of public opinion in the Island Empire. Americans, particularly, will find many jolts to their former opinion that Japan was a peaceful fairy land of silk, lacquer, chrysanthemums, and cherry blossoms.

The world needs more revealing works like this. Individual writers have imposed their opinions pro and con upon the English reading peoples of the world with bull dog persistence—but these have been individual opinions. Here we have a collection of opinion written when the authors were talking to their own people and "off their guard," so far as the people of the West were concerned.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. The Washington Conference.

Read the articles on pp. 60-61 and 64-65, and the Chinese Press Opinion pp. 66 and 68.

Questions. (*From pp. 60-61*) 1. Is some of the negotiation at the Washington Conference being done in secret? Is the public, and are newspaper men, denied the opportunity of attending any of its sessions? 2. How much of actual happenings at the Washington Conference have you so far learned? 3. Is it desirable to exclude secrecy altogether at such a conference? 4. Are diplomats not to be trusted? 5. Define clearly what you consider to be the value of "open" as opposed to "secret" diplomacy.

(*From pp. 64-66*) 1. Have the Chinese delegates been engaged in "direct," i. e. separate negotiations with Japan at the Conference? 2. What method is being followed? 3, What was the occasion for the mass meetings in Shanghai on December 8? Were they effectual? 4. What is meant by the term "the 5-5-3 naval ratio"? (See the *Review* for November 26, pp. 600-601). On what terms is Japan willing to accept it, according to report?

From pp. 66-68 1. Does the Chinese press seem to be optimistic or pessimistic over the work of the Conference so far? 2. Do you think that the negotiations with Japan regarding Shantung will come back to the Conference for final judgment? 3. What has China definitely obtained so far at the Conference? 4. What is the chief obstacle at present to a successful diplomacy for China?

2. Journalism as a Profession.

Certain important facts concerning this subject can be considered and discussed in connection with the World's Press Congress, which has just recently met at Honolulu (Read the article pp. 61-64), and with the visit to China of Dr. Walter Williams. President of this Congress (Read pp. 57-60).

Questions. (On pp. 57-60) 1. How does a person ordinarily become a journalist? Are there opportunities to learn this profession in any college or universities? 2. What has Dean Williams accomplished in this respect? 3. When was the first school of journalism established and where? 4. Do you see possibilities for this kind of study in China? (On pp. 61-64) 5. What do you think of the suggestion of Mr. H. K. Tong, that there be started a custom of having "exchange journalists," between different countries, as a means of bringing about better international understanding? 6. Is it possible to have a much better and fuller communication of the world's news to all parts of the world than is now the case? 7. What is the diffenence between "news" and "propaganda"? 8. In the summary of resolutions adopted at the Press Congress held at Honolulu (p.63), what comment have you to make on nos. 1,4,8,11,13 ?

3. Chinese and Western Civilization Compared

Read the book review on p.95. Note that the author of the book discussed is a Frenchman.

Questions. 1. Discuss the statement that the Chinese have an inward pride which leads them to hate the foreigner more than the Japanese? 2. In what respects is the Chinese civilization superior to that of the West?-or do you think that it is not superior? 3. What are the faults of Western civilization, as here mentioned? 4. What do you mean by the word civilization? Look up the word in a large dictionary. 5. Does civilization mean industrial progress? economic prosperity? artistic achievement? intellectual and scientific accomplishment? the possession of a fine literature? the social and moral life of the people of the nation? 6. In which of the respects just mentioned is Western civilization faulty? In which respects is Chinese civilization lacking? 7. Is economic progress all that China needs?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. What Happened in South China.

Read the article by Orrin Keith on pp. 54-57.

Questions. 1. What was the *Tung Meng Hui*, organized by Dr. Sun Yat-sen? 2. Was the revolution of 1911 organized in Canton, and by Dr. Sun? 3. What was the origin of the *Kuo Ming Tang*? 4. What is told of the earlier career of General Chen Chung-ming? 5. What were the circumstances that caused the proclamation of the constitutional government at Canton? 6. Was it successful? 7. What happened in May 1921? 8. What has been attemped and what has been accomplished by the Canton Constitutional Government? 9. Are you a believer in the Canton Government?

2. Tha late Mr. A. O'Ben.

Read the short notice on p. 72.

Questions. 1. What position did Mr. O'Ben hold? What is told of his life? 2. What do you judge to be the secret of his success in business? 3. What permanent good comes to the nation from such a man's career and accomplishment?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. China's Progress in Industry.

Read the items under this heading on pp. 90-91.

Questions: 1. What plan is proposed for a great Japanese industrial enterprise at Woosung? 2. Do you believe it a desirable thing to have such enterprises undertaken in China by Japanese? 3. What plans are proposed by a Chinese from Java? 4. Do you see any difference between the desirability of the enterprise proposed by the Japanese group and that proposed by the other group? 5. What province is reported as exporting a large quantity of wool? See if you can make a list of the chief wool exporting provinces of China. 6. Turn to the China Year Book and find the export of human hair for the past few years. Is the export increasing or decreasing? The export of human hair increased after 1911. How do you explain this fact? 7. Is it desirable that more copper coins be made in Chiua? 8. What are the raw materials from which cement is made?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will herea fter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 8, 1921, Cause No. 1561, U. S. v. Cavanagh; testimony taken of Vanderveer, O'Toole and defendant.

" 10, " " " 1563, U. S. v. Potter; testimony taken of C. P. C. 323, Dingle and defendant.

" 10, " " " 1560, U. S. v. Maloney; testimony taken of Loh, S. P. C. 195 and defendant.

" 13, " " " 1566, U. S. v. Turrenne; adjourned for hearing until Dec. 17th.

" 13, " " " 1567, U. S. v. Martin; dismissed on motion of complainant;

19-146

Executive Order

The Tariff of Fees to be collected by officers of the United States Court for China and turned into the Treasury of the United States is hereby amended so as to include the following:

1.	For docketing each cause	$5.00
2.	For filing any paper	.25
3.	For hearing fee, one day or fraction thereof, when amount involved is over $500	15.00
4.	When amount involved is $500 or less	5.00
5.	Each additional day or fraction thereof, in any case	5.00
6.	For taking oath by any official with certificate	2.00
7.	For issuing any certificate separately	2.00
8.	For taking any acknowledgment	2.00
9.	Certifying to official character of a foreign notary or other official	2.00
10.	For taking depositions, executing commissions or letters rogatory, where the record or testimony including caption and certificate, does not exceed 500 words	10.00
11.	For each additional 100 words or fraction thereof. The foregoing fee shall cover the administration of the oath and all services of the consul or commissioner, but shall not include services of clerk, stenographer, or typewriter, which shall be additional at the rate prescribed herein for copying.	.50
12.	Copies (carbon copies to be charged for at the same rate as originals):	
	For the first 100 words or fraction	.50
	For every additional 100 words or fraction	.25
13.	Translations; for every 100 words or fraction	1.00
14.	Additional fee for all services contemplated by fees numbered 5, 7, 8, and 9, when rendered elsewhere than at the Court Building at the request of the interested parties, for each hour or fraction thereof	1.00

In connection with any service rendered outside of the Court Building at the request of private individuals, the exact amount of the expenses actually and necessarily incurred by the person rendering the service shall be collected from the persons for whom the service is performed in addition to the fee or fees prescribed therefor, and a note of the amount shall be made on the margin of the fee book and fee returned opposite the entry of the service and fee; but no amount in excess of the fee or fees prescribed and such actual and necessary expenses shall be charged or accepted.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 8, 1921, Cause No. 1561, U. S. v. Cavanagh; fine of $25.00 Mex.
" 10, " " " 1563, U. S. v. Potter; dismissed.
" 10, " " " 1560, U. S. v. Maloney; fine of $50.00 Mex.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 8, 1921, Cause No. 1561, U. S. v. Cavanagh; complaint.
" 8, " " " 1562, U. S. v. Pringle; complaint.
" 8, " " " 1563, U. S. v. Potter; complaint.
" 8, " " " 1517, Van Corbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee; notice of appeal.
" 9, " " " 1559, In re Estate of Joseph Seymour; oath of administrator; letters of administration.
" 9, " " " 1552, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Wilhoit; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 9, " " " 1557, Bagaman v. Teodoro; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 9, " " " 1560, U. S. v. Maloney; marshal's return of summons.
" 9, " " " 1564, Herbert Whitworth, Ltd. v. A. O. Andersen & Co.; complaint; summons to answer issued.
" 9, " " " 1565, Pardoe v. Hexamer; petition.
" 9, " " " 1566, U. S. v. Turrenne; affidavit; writ issued.
" 10, " " " 1558, Chinese-American Publishing Co. v. Van Kleeck; motion; order.
" 10, " " " 1565, Pardoe v. Hexamer; summons to answer issued.
" 10, " " " 1564, Herbert Whitworth, Ltd. v. A. O. Andersen & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 10, " " " 1552, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Wilhoit; motion.
" 12, " " " 1566, U. S. v. Turrenne; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 12, " " " 1567, U. S. v. Martin; affidavit; warrant issued.
" 12, " " " 1568, Ritchie v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 12, " " " 1541, Martin v. Schlobohm; motion.
" 12, " " " 1565, Pardoe v. Hexamer; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 13, " " " 1517, Van Corbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee; undertaking on appeal.
" 13, " " " 1552, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Wilhoit; order.
" 13, " " " 1567, U. S v. Martin; marshal's return of warrant.
" 13, " " " 1541, Martin v. Schlobohm; motion order.
" 13, " " " 1569, U. S. v. Thomson; affidavit; warrant issued.
" 13, " " " 1568, Ritchie v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 14, " " " 1557, Bagaman v. Teodoro; motion; order.
" 14, " " " 1569, U. S. v. Thomson; marshal's return of warrant.
" 14, " " " 1570, In re Estate of Verne Small; report of death; petition; will; order; oath of administratrix; bond of administratrix; letters of administration.

15. For affixing Court Seal to any instrument not specially provided for ..... .50
16. Holding Coroner's Inquest (by Commissioner).... 5.00
17. Recording wills or other documents:
    First 100 words or fraction..... .50
    For every additional 100 words or less ..... .25
18. For admission to the bar..... 10.00
19. For certificate thereof..... 5.00
20. For filing of Articles of Incorporation, where authorized capital is $10,000 or less..... 10.00
21. For each additional $10,000 of authorized capital or fraction thereof 5.00
22. For filing amendments to Articles of Incorporation 5.00
23. For each additional $10,000 of authorized capital or fraction thereof added by amendment..... 5.00
24. For performing marriage ceremony (by Judge)... 10.00

Issued according to the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, sec. 9 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

WARREN G. HARDING

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 1, 1921.

(No. 3572.)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

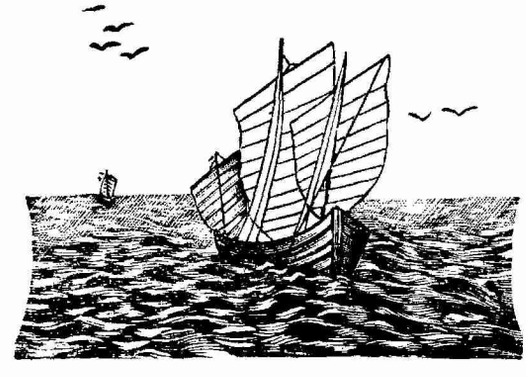
In re Estate of JOSEPH SEYMOUR, Deceased. | Cause No. 1559 Estate No. 418

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Seymour, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 16, 1922, and all persons owing the said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Special Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China, Dec. 17, 1921.



HOW IS YOUR BONFIRE?

THE Carthaginians were the greatest traders of their time. These Carthaginians would sail along the Mediterranean with a boat load of merchandise until they reached the coast of Libya. There they would unload their cargo and then lighting a big bonfire near their goods would return to their ship.

The inhabitants drawn by the bonfire, would come out of their city to inspect their goods. If they liked the merchandise they would deposit a pile of gold nearby and retire behind their walls. The Carthaginians would again land, weigh the gold and if its value was adjudged sufficient to compensate for the value of the merchandise, they would take it and sail away. If insufficient they would load their cargo and sail away to other ports.

This bonfire was the first merchandise advertisement in history.

The Oriental Press Adv. Dept.

113 Avenue Edward Seventh, Shanghai

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. Jackson, Chinkiang; R. Stunzi, Kobe; C. Y. Davis, Tientsin; Mrs. Plum, San Francisco; Edgarton, Chicago; T. V. Henske, Chicago; C. Reich, Yokohama; Marlow, Duncan; Stone; F. A. Chappell, New York; M. Hill, New York; Dr. Y. Paizza, Trieste; W. R. Harvey, Nanking; F. A. Cox, Soochow; Y. Taylor, Tientsin; R. M. Ellis, New York; Calmettes, Paris; Miss Slaughter, Chicago; H. G. Lowe, Hongkong; E. H. Stern, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bruce, Local; Mrs. Gould, New York; W. Williams; Mr. and Mrs. M. Gordon; G. E. Glassop, Hongkong; E. A. Platt, New York; A. Carpenter, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Yale, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs J. E. Dye, Manila; E. W. Mills, Hongkong; Mrs. Kelly, New York; Mrs. L. Errol, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. Moore, New York; P. J. Brown, Soochow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Adamson; M. Alkazin; R. R. Arlt; Miss Belbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson; Mrs. M. Breaker; C. W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. Brown; P. Boutras; G. Bardwil; N. Bach; Adm. and Mrs. W. H. Bullard; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; E. O. Carstensen; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Currie; E. Chang; J. P. Davie; J. S. Damazio; H. W. Deah; Stafford Fitch; C. E. Fox; Miss Goodfellow; John H. Grant; O. B. Gainsberough; S. Guttas; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Grier; Capt. and Mrs. Goldsborough; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gregg; Hamazaki; Miss M. Hughes; J. C. F. Hyndman; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; P. Hiatt; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Henderson; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hausheer; Miss E. Hausheer; B. Henderson; J. N. Hederi; J. Harvie; S. M. Joseph; I. Joseph; Max. Just; L. K. Kentwell; W. J. Kenyon; Miss J. Kimball; W. G. Kirhope; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. C. Keed; S. G. Kirkland; L. A. Levy; A. Lafuente; Mrs. A. M. Lowe; Mrs. Laurent; Mrs. Geo. D. Mills; Dr. Paul Martin; S. F. Mortimer; Miss B. McKeldin; Miss H. McKlosky; Mrs. J. Masseboeuf; D. C. McMinn; Mrs. Moodie; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald; A. C. Mackenzie; Mr. and Mrs. T. Nom; T. O'Connor; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; F. G. Prescott; Mrs. L. C. Palmer; Miss Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Quinn; E. Rowden; W. Rohd; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Richterman; Miss G. Richterman; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mrs. L. F. Raynolds; P. J. Reilly; James Ross; H. W. Ray; C. Raesholm; S. D. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; N. Sacks; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stringfellow; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Selph; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Shoffer; Lro. Schryver; H. Sulzer; E. Saniel; R. Salinas; D. G. Talbot; F. V. Tilsley; F. D. Thompson; A. Whyte; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White; P. Wearner; Mrs. Waler; N. Warten; D. Winston; Robert E. Reid; H. Van de Kasteele.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from August 1 to August 10, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year			Traffic train Kilts. run	Compared with same period last year		
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Kilts.	Kilts.	%
Peking-Hankow	151611	307576	532	459719	127732	.....	13705437	.....	303265	-2.21	4102191	240440	.....	5.80
Peking-Mukden	174319	258964	1000	434283	47077	.....	15991663	3157593	.....	19.74	4240568	919630	.....	21.69
Tientsin-Pukow	142590	158576	4645	305811	.....	6374	9981941	1120708	.....	11.23	3240382	916648	.....	28.29
Peking-Suiyuan	27177	18257	4883	50317	30330	.....	2931930	.....	421165	-14.36	1034170	149240	.....	14.43
Shanghai-Nanking	111624	57880	3767	173271	3296	.....	4183071	495398	.....	11.84	1553342	69856	.....	4.50
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	56892	20122	1169	78183	7902	.....	1980839	153330	.....	7.74	796211	2961	.....	0.37
Cheng-Tai	14284	50388	49	64721	.....	7006	1888524	.....	729725	-38.64	638040	.....	90148	14.13
Canton-Kowloon	25588	3699	700	29987	14079	.....	776184	150227	.....	19.35	263555	1284	.....	0.49
Kirin-Changchun	15315	39027	205	54544	6721	.....	1638319	253771	.....	15.49	381688	20819	.....	5.46
Taokow-Chinghua	4154	26922	552	31628	.....	2707	562566	.....	56115	-9.97	232322	5335	.....	2.29
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Changchow-Amoy	820	51	304	1175	929	.....	29738	19881	.....	66.87	24247	20917	.....	86.26
Kaifeng-Honan	19641	19216	628	39485	10918	.....	1059051	140782	.....	13.29	309868	28964	.....	9.34
Wuchang-Changsha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tao	3588	11904	36	15528	4383	.....	466572	.....	23478	-5.03	120251	.....	435	-0.36
TOTAL	747603	972582	18470	1738655	237280	.....	55195835	3957942	.....	7.17	16936835	2285511	.....	13.49

C. C. WANG

Director of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications